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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 11.

New Curley Court Step? Wartime Wire Control; Inter-Axis Army Pact

The World's Day—January 19, 1942

New England: Curley May Start New Action

Wendell P. Murray, counsel for former Mayor James M. Curley, announced today, a few minutes before Mr. Curley was scheduled to make his first $500 weekly payment to the City of Boston under last week's court order, that he "might bring some new form of court action" in an effort to forestall the necessity of payment.

Newton, Mass., arranged its first air-raid siren test. Plans for practice blackouts in New England moved ahead. [Details of this and other civilian defense news: Page 5.]

Boston's naval recruiting quota has been cut more than half because training facilities at Newport, R. I., have become crowded.

Haverhill, Mass., joined the growing company of Bay State cities which have banned the playing of beano. [Page 5.]

Dr. Karl O. H. Lange, under arrest at Boston as an enemy alien, is a Harvard meteorologist and air-pilot instructor. [Page 2.]

Washington: Senate Passes Wire Control Bill

The Senate passed and sent to the House legislation giving the President wartime control over the nation's wire communication facilities after sponsors had promised this did not presage Government operation of telephone and telegraph systems.

Shortages of sugar, fats and oils were foreseen by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who urged the use of substitutes such as honey, maple sugar, molasses and corn syrups. [Page 3.]

Supplemental appropriations and contract authorizations totaling $28,500,767,495 were asked of Congress by President Roosevelt for the War and Navy Departments and other defense activities. [Page 19.]

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a press conference she would remain as Assistant Director of the Office of Civilian Defense as long as there was something useful for her to do.

Gradual transfer of those United States citizens now fighting under other anti-Axis flags to United States armed forces who desire to change, is arranged, President Roosevelt stated.

Earmarking of $100,000,000 by the RFC to assist dealers, finance companies and banks in marketing automobiles and trucks under the rationing program was announced by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administratior.

An American version of the Swedish Bofors antiaircraft gun is in mass production in this country and quantity deliveries can be expected soon, the OPM said.

Orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission denying permits to three truck companies to operate as contract carriers were upheld by the Supreme Court. The I. C. C. decision had held that the companies had been employed by other motor common carriers and were not entitled to permits.

In Europe: Axis Reforms Joint Army Lines

A new military pact signed by Germany, Italy and Japan, apparently reformed joint operational lines of the armies of the Axis.

An Italian envoy, Gino Buti, arrived in Paris for talks with German occupation officials, it was announced in Rome. German Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm von Keitel was scheduled for a visit to Budapest.

United States Minister to Hungary Herbert Claiborne Pell passed through Barcelona, Spain, with family and staff en route for Lisbon and the United States.

War conferences were apparent in Ottawa when Field Marshal Sir John Greer Dill, British military representative in the United States, arrived by air for talks with Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Russia: Russians Claim Capture of Mozhaisk

Russian forces were reported by the Army organ, Red Star, to have taken Mozhaisk, which had been threatened by troops advancing both from the north and from the south. Mozhaisk has long been the point of nearest approach to Moscow reached by German troops. It is 57 miles west of the Capital.

German official radiocast claimed that German troops had reoccupied Feodosiya, recently taken by the Russians in their advance in the Crimea.

National: Tanker Sunk Off North Carolina

The third tanker to be attacked and sunk off the Atlantic Coast, the Allan Jackson, sank off North Carolina yesterday with 22 of its crew of 35 still unreported, the Fifth Naval District announced. [Page 1.]

Increased payments to milk co-operatives serving New York City were called for by Roscoe C. Harper, attorney and milk producer, as a way to expand the co-operative movement, at a hearing in Utica, N. Y., on proposed changes in the Federal-State milk marketing order.

War in the Pacific: British Retreat 15 Miles

Southwest Pacific

A 15-mile British retreat in Johore Province, about 90 miles north of Singapore, was acknowledged by the British as Japanese planes, admittedly doing heavy damage to Singapore, continued heavy raids. [Page 1.]

Japanese air raids on Borneo, the Island of Sabank, off the north tip of Sumatra, and on Sumatra itself, were admitted by the Dutch, who indicated that Japanese land action in the Indies was apparently marking time.

Australia's war cabinet decided to register all national man power to show the number of men available for armed service and industry.

The Philippines

Japanese patrols have been active against American and Filipino forces for the past 24 hours with the results indecisive, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported. [Page 1.]

Tokyo reported that 1,235 Americans captured on Wake Island by the Japanese arrived at Yokohama.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, January 19, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Sports Page	15
Christian Science Services on Radio	9	The Home Forum	12
Daily Features Page	21	"Stand fast" (With Spanish Translation)	
Editorials	22	Women's Club Activities	4
Entertainment Timetable	11		
Financial Pages	16-17		
For Children	14		
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	9		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		
Maine Letter	4		
Radio Timetable	4		

Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Torpedoings Tie Up More Fishing Craft

Off-shore sinkings cause fishers to bring more pressure for war-risk insurance of $5,000.

Increased torpedoing of ships off the American seaboard is causing further tie-up of fishing craft and pressure from families of idle fishermen, now ashore because of a dispute as to who should pay for war-risk insurance of $5,000 demanded for each man, against returning to fishing, it was learned today.

Trawlers of the Boston fleet, numbering about 40, are now tied up idle, and most of the 100 draggers are in port waiting adjustment of the differences between the boat owners and the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate.

Demand for an armed patrol to operate in the fishing grounds for protection of the fishermen is a possible result from the present situation, regardless of settlement of the insurance issue, it was stated by representative fishermen today.

Because of the heavy demands being made upon the Government just now, to make possible the arming of merchant ships, one fisherman pointed out today that the fishing vessels operate in clusters, with two or three of them armed to protect the others. Some of the men point out that protection has been provided by England for some of its fishing vessels operating off the British Isles.

Fishing boat owners, on the other hand, point out that the minute a single fishing vessel is armed all similar vessels will be given little if any quarter by any enemy submarine. During the first World War, a dozen or more fishermen were sunk, one official said, but the crews were allowed to take to their boats unmolested, and not one was lost. This was due to the fact that their vessels were not armed, the official said.

Today's receipts at the Boston Fish Pier were only 457,400 pounds, compared with the normal for a Monday of a minimum of 1,000,000 pounds.

Wholesale dealers' prices advanced today to one of the highest levels during recent years, authorities stated. Haddock, the most popular species, was particularly high at 16 to 17 cents a pound, with only 32,500 pounds of that variety on hand. Large cod, of which there were 26,500 pounds available, sold for the same price as haddock.

Efforts to adjust the differences leading to the tie-up are to be made at Washington tomorrow at a meeting called by the Conciliation Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Picture on Page 2.

U-Boat Offensive Opened Against U. S.; Allied Strategy Shifts to Pacific; Lewis Urges C.I.O.-A.F. of L. Union

Proposal calls for Green retirement — Meany would head combined union.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, today advised John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, that he would present Mr. Lewis' proposal for a resumption of C. I. O.-A. F. of L. peace conferences to a meeting of the C. I. O. Executive Board here Jan. 24.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—John L. Lewis has been the chief obstacle to labor unity in the United States, and John L. Lewis now announces that he not only will withdraw objections but urgently recommends what he calls the accouplement of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

That is the way the situation is being interpreted in labor circles here, C. I. O. and A. F. of L. alike. Since Mr. Lewis has been chiefly responsible for keeping the two groups apart, his sudden and unexpected plea that they join together is accepted here as removing the chief obstacle to the junction, and there is a strong belief that it will be accomplished.

This is furthered by reports that a general formula for the labor peace already has been established, with William Green, A. F. of L. head, retiring on a big pension, and George Meany, present Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L., taking the head of the combined organization for the time at least. The one obstacle in the way is that Philip Murray, the simple, independent Scotsman who now heads the C. I. O., apparently has not been consulted. However, 30 years of loyalty given by Mr. Murray to Mr. Lewis makes it possible that he will accede in the cause of labor harmony for patriotic purposes if other obstacles are removed.

New Situation Opened

The prospect opens of a new situation in the American labor field and a much stronger trade-union movement. This development is being hailed enthusiastically in most quarters, and it should aid considerably in the carrying on of the war. On the other hand, as

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Text of Lewis 'merger' note: Page 3.

By a Staff Artist

Campaign on Eastern Front

White arrows show how the Russians are closing in around Mozhaisk, which city the Red Army is reported to have already entered. Another white arrow indicates attack in Kharkov area. Black arrow points to Feodosiya in the Crimea, which the Germans say they have recaptured.

Russians Enter Mozhaisk In Hand-to-Hand Fighting

By the Associated Press

Monday, Jan. 19

Red Army forces forcing the German legions back have fought their way into Mozhaisk, highwater mark of the German advance upon Moscow from the west, the Army newspaper Red Star announced today.

Hand-to-hand street fighting was reported in progress. Flames were reported spreading over the entire City.

Mozhaisk, 57 miles southwest of Moscow, has been the last German strong point on the Moscow Front to hold out against the great Soviet offensive, with some 100,000 Nazis concentrated there.

Just how many of these troops would be able to escape was problematical for Red Army pincers have been closing steadily in above and below Mozhaisk.

They either must fight it out there or fall back some 170 miles along the main Minsk-Moscow highway to Smolensk, where suitable defense positions are available.

The Russian offensive charged along all fronts, the Red Star said.

Meanwhile, German recapture of Feodosiya, on the Black Sea coast of the Crimea, was reported by DNB in a radiocast heard by Reuters.

Feodosiya, taken by the Germans in their conquest of all of the Crimea except the Sevastopol naval base area, was one of the first points claimed by the Russians in their winter counteroffensive.

On the Central Front Adolf Hitler is reported to have established headquarters at Smolensk in efforts to direct a successful digging in of the German forces.

"The break-through of the enemy defense lines in one of the important directions of the front is completely successfully," asserted the Red Star correspondent on the Moscow Front. "Our troops are widening the gap and pursuing retreating German units.

"In two days our troops liberated from the Fascists 142 populated localities.

"Our detachments of skiers are operating successfully on roads along which the Germans are retreating westward, cutting roads and exterminating German units.

"One night the skiers in co-operation with the Red cavalry raided a populated locality, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy and capturing more than 100 prisoners."

Successful defense of Singapore and East Indies held vital to United Nations.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's return to Downing Street coincides with signs of a significant shift of strategic emphasis from the West to the East.

There is now reason to believe that some modification has been made in the original strategic plan of dealing with Hitler first and then turning later to the troubled situation in the Southwestern Pacific.

The only tangible evidence of this eastward shift comes from Australia where Prime Minister Curtin declared that United Nations' plans in the Pacific have been "extended to give vital protection to Australia and New Zealand." Decisions that have been made, he said, "conform encouragingly to the course which the Commonwealth Government has constantly urged."

Prime Minister Curtin denied that the Pacific now has been given "priority regardless of demands elsewhere." But from what is well known of Australia's natural anxiety that Singapore should be held at all costs and that the greatest possible protection should be given to the approaches to Australia and New Zealand, it is clear that the "decisions" he referred to mean that now the Malayan situation will not be neglected.

Criticism Continues

In London, criticisms of preparations for the defense of Singapore, especially in the air, continue both in political circles and in the press. At the same time, however, it would be incorrect to assume from this that British opinion disapproves the general strategic conception outlined in the American speeches by Mr. Churchill when he made it plain that Hitler was enemy No. 1 of all the 26 United Nations.

The fact is that the public generally would approve of such a policy of concentrating the Allied war effort in the West. Military experts, however, now are becoming more and more divided as the threat to Singapore becomes more and more imminent. Most of the strategic comments by military and naval experts now appearing in the press emphasize the vital necessity of holding Singapore and Surabaya, main Dutch naval base in Java.

Ever-increasing gravity of the threat to both of these vital bases is not being underestimated here. On the contrary, the public is being warned to expect more bad news from the Pacific, despite encouraging reports of Australian successes in the first encounters with the Japanese.

Understanding on Strategy

A shortage of planes and airdromes is admitted to be the crucial weakness of Singapore's defenders. Even if the squadrons there should receive reinforcements, the problem of airdromes still would remain, for experience

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Three ships sunk in five days as Axis seeks to halt aid to Allies.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The United States today faced an axis submarine offensive as enemy submarines—reported by survivors of one torpedoed bessel as being thick as catfish—were known to be prowling the entire length of the Atlantic coastline in large numbers.

With three ships having been torpedoed within five days, the United States was confronted with the need for a major naval effort to clear its territorial water of submarines that threatened seriously to curtail American shipments to the Allies.

In the latest blow of its full-scale effort to bar American ports to Allied shipping, an enemy submarine had today torpedoed and sunk the American tanker Allan Jackson 80 miles off the North Carolina coast, killing 22 of a crew of 35.

In the belief of naval men here, these Axis successes are only the opening phase of what may turn out to be the single greatest submarine campaign in naval history—greater even than the German efforts in the North Atlantic.

Now or Never

It is thought probable that the European end of the Axis has thrown every available underwater craft into the attempt to stifle the growing volume of American aid to the Allies. In some quarters it is held that this is a now or never effort on the part of the enemy in view of America's expanding naval and merchant ship building program.

The third such sinking within five days, the Allan Jackson burst into flames and sank within five minutes with the missing men either drowned or burned, according to an announcement from Fifth Naval District Headquarters at Norfolk, Va. The attack occurred Sunday morning.

The first indication of the boldness with which enemy U-boats were operating off the Atlantic Coast came Jan. 14 with word that a submarine had put three torpedoes into the Panama-registered tanker Norness some 60 miles southeast of Long Island's Montauk Point. Two of the Norness's crew of 41 were killed, the others being rescued by private and naval craft. The Norness did not sink.

Two in as Many Days

On the following day, the Allied Tanker Coimbra was sunk approximately 75 miles from New York City and only 19 miles off the Long Island shore. No other details on the Coimbra and its crew are available.

According to the stories told by survivors of the Allan Jackson, an officer on the bridge sighted the first torpedo fired without warning when it broke water about 150 yards from the tanker. A desperate effort was made to avoid the torpedo but it crashed into the vessel about amidship. No one saw the

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Bay State Industries Protest Industries of N. E. Protest

Protest against drastic expansion of the Social Security System in wartime has been sent to every Member of Congress from New England by Edward F. Connelly, Chairman of the recently formed New England Conference on Social Security.

Objection took the shape of a copy of the statement of principles adopted by the conference, with comment that the issues were extremely important and needed full study "away from any false label of war economy."

The first of the principles brought to the notice of the New England delegation at Washington declared:

"Proposals for amendments to the Social Security Act should be considered only when the nation can address itself calmly and constructively to the determination of whether and what changes will promote the purposes of the act and the general security of the nation. Such consideration is impossible at the present time."

Industrial Viewpoint

The conference represents an industrial viewpoint. It was set up at the call of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and brought together representatives of 28 business and industrial organizations, besides a number of individual businessmen. Mr. Connelly, its Chairman, is an official of the Associated Industries.

"It is easy to tax to obtain income to try to cure social ills," said Mr. Connelly in an article in the monthly magazine of his organization. "The question comes whether such a tax and such a program will harm rather than help general social security.

"The Social Security Board has and will continue its pressure for changes that involve greater powers and control to a centralized federal bureau and increased costs to business operations."

May Harm Security

Mr. Connelly figured the costs of additions sought by the Social Security Board at 15 per cent of pay rolls, though not all the changes desired by the Board will be placed before Congress this year.

"It is no wonder," he continued, "that the thought is expressed that the continued expansion of the Social Security Act may harm rather than help social security. Involved in such expansion are two elements: (1) centralized political control, and (2), tremendous costs on business operation.

"Social security includes political freedom as one of its constituent elements. The trend in the nation has been toward centralized political control. The trend has been accentuated by national defense needs.

"Centralized political control is a definite contribution to diminishing political freedom.

"The vast powers of the present provisions and future plans for the Social Security Act place enormous influences in the hands of a centralized Federal bureau over the economic and social life of the nation, an influence that could steadily rise to drain our economy of its progress and our political freedom of its substance.

"We can have no social security unless we have political freedom and a flourishing economy."

Rio Parley Reports Gains In Drive for United Action

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 19 — Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, supported vigorously by President Vargas and Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil and Dr. Alberto Guani of Uruguay and a solid front of nations extending from the Rio Grande to the Rio de La Plata, appears to be gradually winning over or wearing down the last few stubborn points of resistance in Chile and Argentina to a united Western Hemisphere.

The immediate issue before the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers is the severance of diplomatic, economic and financial relations with Nazi Axis members by the eight American countries still limiting their proof of solidarity to a status of nonbelligerency. Far beyond this issue, however, observers at Rio see the acid test applied to the loyalties and intentions of each American Government.

A further issue on which these

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Argentina ready to impose curbs on Axis: Page 9.

MacArthur Fights Foe to Standstill; British Fall Back Closer to Singapore

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Fighting in the Philippines was at a virtual standstill today after unyielding American-Filipino resistance had hurled the invaders back with "costly losses" and re-established defense lines held before the two-day Japanese drive began.

Unable for more than a week to make any important advances against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's lines on Bataan Peninsula north of Manila Bay, Japanese efforts were confined to patroling and incidental skirmishes, with ground activity described as "desultory" in today's War Department communiqué.

Having lost four planes within 24 hours in its attacks upon American lines, the Japanese Air Force in the Philippines was also forced to curtail its activity, this being confined to "frequent reconnaissance flights."

Anxiety Over Reinforcements

Were it not for continuing anxiety over the apparent American inability either to reinforce General MacArthur or to send him necessary supplies, the week-end activity of American military and naval forces in the Far East would have caused considerable jubilation here.

Not only were the Japanese being held in the Philippines but a United States submarine, in one of the most skillful naval feats of the war, sank three enemy merchant ships off Tokyo Bay.

Threading its way through waters that must be both heavily patroled and mined, the American submarine brought to 39 the number of Japanese naval and mercantile vessels sunk by Amer-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Reports Claim Axis Plans Joint Attack

Official Broadcast Recorded by AP
Berlin, Jan. 19

A military agreement among Germany, Italy and Japan was signed in Berlin, laying down guiding lines for joint operation against those nations' common enemies, it was announced officially.

[A DNB broadcast from Berlin, heard in London by Reuters, said the convention was designed to safeguard "proper and appropriate distribution of military forces in preparation for operations of great striking power which will be of outstanding significance."]

SINGAPORE, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Battle of Singapore entered a more critical phase today as the British acknowledged a further withdrawal along the west coast of Johore State and reported that the Japanese were hammering heavily at their lines near Segamat, on the Central Malayan Railroad 95 miles from Johore Strait.

The withdrawal of the British left flank, in the Muar River area, was carried out, a communiqué said, to meet the threat of Japanese troops filtering southward along the coast. Australians were sent to the Muar River area to reinforce Indian troops who were forced to give ground.

The announcement failed to disclose the extent of the British retreat, but it appeared that Japanese forces on the coast must be well within 90 miles of Singapore itself.

Silent on Reinforcements

While the communiqué did not speak of any withdrawal in the central sector along the railway to Singapore, it was the first time that Segamat had been mentioned in official dispatches.

Segamat is about 15 miles southeast of Gemas, which fell into Japanese hands last week.

[Dispatches from Rangoon,

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Further Legal Action by Curley in City's Effort to Collect $42,000 Hinted

Many Leaders Of G. O. P. Are Hit by Bacon

Massachusetts Republican leaders were today discussing the latest attack by Gaspar G. Bacon, former GOP Lieutenant Governor, upon Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts and other Republicans, seeking to determine its political meaning in the 1942 election campaign.

The Bacon attack was delivered over the week end at the fifty-first annual dinner meeting of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

The former Lieutenant Governor singled out as "obstructionists and isolationists" Senator Lodge and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader; Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts; Senators Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana. Also Charles A. Lindbergh and former President Herbert Hoover.

Some time previously Mr. Bacon had also criticized Senator Lodge's stand on foreign affairs.

Lesson of Pearl Harbor

Proof of whether the nation learned anything from the Pearl Harbor attack, he said, will be gained only by our efforts to win the peace.

"I can already hear the voices—only temporarily stilled—of the same isolationists, the same America Firsters, the same Christian Fronters, preaching the same insidious doctrines and spreading the same corroding propaganda," he added.

"We must not only win the war; we must win the peace. If our system of free enterprise does not live up to its social responsibilities, offer employment for all men and women willing and able to work, protect them in sickness and old age, and provide for the adequate distribution of goods and services, we shall have lost the peace.

Another Way to Lose Peace

"If the United States does not take its rightful place as part of a new international order in the rehabilitation of the world and in its preservation of principles of law and justice and fair dealing, again we shall have lost the peace."

The Republican leader was reelected President of the Society, the meeting of which served to commemorate the 236th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

During the dinner, Mr. Bacon presented the Society's Knox Trophy for excellence in gunnery to Lieut. Commander Charles C. Pyne, aide to Rear Admiral W. I. Tarrant, to be awarded to the cruiser Astoria. Also presented were gun pointer medals to be given to L. M. Conger, seaman first class, and E. Repetto, seaman second class, of the U. S. S. Memphis.

Associated Press

Boston Fishing Fleet Lying Idle

Here are shown some of the boats of the Hub port's huge fishing fleet tied up at Fish Pier in Boston Harbor while negotiations continue for settlement of differences involving war-risk insurance for the fishermen. Volume of the fish receipts has been cut approximately in half, according to reports at the pier.

Former Mayor Postpones His $500 Payment

Possibility of further legal action to forestall the payments of $500 weekly by former Mayor James M. Curley to the City of Boston in settlement of the city's suit in connection with the so-called General Equipment Corporation case loomed today.

The former Chief Executive was ordered to pay the sum of more than $42,000 in weekly installments, by Judge Bert E. Holland in West Roxbury Court a week ago. The first payment was due today.

From a conference roo min the office of his attorney, Wendell P. Murray, Mr. Curley admitted this afternoon that some legal action was possible. Earlier in the day he had told a reporter that he would take the $500 "probably in cash" to the office of his attorney at 1 p. m., and that Mr. Murray would take it to the office of Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for the city, appointed by former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

About five minutes later, Mr. Murray told a reporter, "I have in contemplation some legal action before the court in which case the payment would not be made today. I have not made up my mind yet whether I will file the court action or not but if I decide to bring the action I may do so tomorrow."

Asked if he would simply let today go by without payment, Mr. Murray replied, "Yes, that's a possibility."

Shortly after the statement was issued Mr. Curley went to Mr. Murray's office and began the aforementioned conference.

The order to repay the city in weekly installments of $500 appeared to have brought to an end the city's five year attempt to collect money allegedly received by the former Mayor in settlement of a damage suit against the city. The damage suit, which arose out of subway construction in Kenmore Square, was brought by the General Equipment Corp. Settlement of the suit was found to have been "improper" by the Superior Court.

Efforts of the city to collect the money, following the Suffolk Superior Court ruling, resulted in nine District Court postponements to give the former Mayor and Governor of Massachusetts an opportunity to realize on mining property owned by him in Nevada.

Associated Press

Works Day a Month for Uncle Sam

Defense stamps and bonds are "fine," says Albert A. Doiron, Portland, Maine, blacksmith, but "that's lending, not giving. I want to pay something for the benefits I have enjoyed without cost since living in this country." He announced that one day every month "until the war is won" he will donate his business receipts to the United States Treasury. A native of Carraquet, New Brunswick, Mr. Doiron was a corporal in the 115th Field Artillery during the first World War.

Meteorologist At Harvard Is Seized by FBI

Shortly after news of Federal detention of Dr. Karl Otto Heinrich Lange, Harvard meteorologist, leaked out in Cambridge, it was disclosed today that the natural scientist had acted as instructor in Harvard courses for army and navy pilots.

Dr. Lange was taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a roundup of enemy aliens on Dec. 8, according to reports confirmed today at Harvard.

FBI officials have withheld names of the 30 persons detained at the East Boston immigration station.

Replying to inquiries as to whether or not Dr. Lange expressed pro-Nazi sympathies during his six years on the Harvard staff, officials at the Blue Hill Observatory where he worked said today Dr. Lange's record "should speak for itself."

Highest administration officials of the University have requested that the affair be minimized, believing that Dr. Lange is merely being held as a precautionary measure, it is understood.

Arrests of enemy aliens have been made by the FBI when the men were "suspected spies, saboteurs, and 'fifth columnists,'" James Rowe, Jr., assistant to United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, said recently at Washington. Mr. Rowe estimated that approximately 3,600 such aliens had been taken into custody since the outbreak of war.

Harvard officials said today that because of Dr. Lange's knowledge of meteorology, he had been employed as one of the instructors in its Civil Aeronautics Administration course for training of fighting pilots.

The German-born educator was a research physicist for the Weimar Republic before leaving for the United States in 1931. He had acquired an international reputation as an expert in long-range weather forecasting. A skilled glider pilot, Dr. Lange also applied his knowledge of aerology, or wind circulation, to flying problems.

With a collaborator on the Blue Hill Observatory staff, Dr. Lange invented a radio meteorograph which is lifted on balloons and sends out automatic signals by radio to men on the ground. By means of the signals, experts could decipher the probable weather conditions.

Aliens held in custody by the FBI in Massachusetts are brought before a state Alien Hearing Board for disposition. They are either released or sent out to the Montana concentration camp. Dr. Lange's case, it is understood, has not yet come up for hearing.

Upon arriving in the United States in 1931, the German meteorologist was employed in the Aeronautics Department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joined the Harvard faculty with the title of Research Meteorologist in 1935.

During the first semester of the 1941-42 academic year—until war broke out and G-men took him into custody Dec. 8—Dr. Lange directed Harvard graduate students in research on aeronautical meteorology. The course was known as Geography 20f.

He was scheduled to give Geography 10b during the second half of the current academic year. Assignment to this instructing position was made long before war broke out, Harvard said.

Whether or not Dr. Lange would give the course if released by the Alien Hearing Board has not yet been determined.

The C. A. A. flying course in which Dr. Lange was employed as instructor was initiated in 1939 by the Federal Government to train civilian pilots, and was transformed the next year to training of fliers for the Army, Navy, and Marine air corps.

Boston-N. Y. Boats to Be Marine Schools

Boston's two "white ships" of the Eastern Steamship Lines fleet—the steamers Boston and New York—which maintained the daily all-water passenger and cargo service between Boston and New York for several summer seasons, and which were recently chartered to the Government, are to be used as training ships for preparing men for positions on American merchant ships.

This was disclosed by the United States Maritime Commission in an official statement. The two ships, recently withdrawn from active service, were expected to resume operations about March 1, until the news of their being taken over by the Government became known.

Expansion of the war training program of men for the American merchant marine requires speed, the Commission said, in disclosing that the Boston and the New York were to be used for that purpose, as well as the yacht Nenemosha, a speedy, steel-hull, diesel-driven, private yacht, 115 feet in length. This craft was an outright gift of Mrs. Jessie Ball du Pont.

Log of the Port of Boston

The Boston and the New York, built at Sparrows Point, Md., in 1924, are 385 feet in length, 72 feet beam, and 21 feet depth with engines that develop 2,700 horsepower. The Nenemosha was built at Newport News, Va., in 1925.

Other vessels well known in the Boston service, taken for training ships, include the Alleghany and the Berkshire, purchased from the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, which recently suspended its Boston service, and the City of Chattanooga, purchased from the Ocean Steamship Company, all of which are being refitted for training purposes. A new Liberty Ship, now under construction, has been assigned to the new wartime training fleet, which will consist of 18 vessels when these latest acquisitions join the fleet. The Liberty Ship will be christened the American Mariner, and is to be a 10,000-ton vessel.

On the Alert

Coast Guardsmen on special guard duty at the Boston Custom House are doing a thorough job in forestalling any possible sabotage. Even those who have quarters in the building are obliged to open brief cases and bags each time they enter or leave.

Port Statistics Suspended

Publication of all detailed export and import statistics by the United States Department of Commerce, has been suspended "for the duration," according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager, with headquarters at the Boston office of the Department. "Public access to all export and import tabulations is to be withdrawn, in order to effectively control this restriction which will become effective for all statistics on export and import commodities covering the month of December," he said.

Gongs Haven't Arrived

Among reports that are "slightly exaggerated" was that of installation of air-raid warning gongs in the Custom House. They are planned, to be sure, and the wiring for the installation is practically finished. But the gongs are still missing. Difficulty in obtaining them has delayed the installation.

Enrollment for training to prepare men for positions aboard ships of the American merchant marine is progressing in the Boston area, and has been running well ahead of the specified "quota." Last week 156 were accepted, 78 for the seamen's school at Hoffman Island, New York, nine for the radio course at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, and 69 for the Officers' school at New London. This week, the men accepted for training as seamen were sent daily to St. Petersburg, Fla.

Leon Stone

C.A.A. to Operate Hub Air Tower

The Civil Aeronautics Administration will take over operation of the control tower at the Commonwealth Air Port in East Boston under an agreement just received from Washington, Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced today.

By this agreement, the State will save approximately $20,000 a year in operation of the airfield. The airport was recently transferred from the City of Boston to the State.

Immediately following the transfer, Massachusetts authorities applied to the C. A. A. to take charge of flight operations at the field. This Federal organization now operates control towers at 39 of the nation's largest airports, Mr. MacDonald said.

The saving will accrue to Massachusetts as a result of the C. A. A.'s assumption of salary obligation to employees who operate the tower.

U. S. Postal Chief Arrives in Boston

Frank C. Walker, United States Postmaster General, arrived today in Boston on the first of a series of get-acquainted visits to postoffice districts throughout the country. The Federal official conferred for several hours with John W. Gleavy, Acting Postmaster for Boston, and several other postmasters from New England cities.

Pointing out that the Post Office Department is handling its heaviest load in years by handling alien registration, defense stamps and bonds, and automobile stamps, Mr. Walker waved aside questions concerning the huge deficit reported by the Post Office Department for the past year.

Captain Mahoney Vetoes Retirement Banquet Plan

There will be no farewell banquet for Capt. James P. Mahoney, who is retiring as executive officer of the Massachusetts State Police after serving since 1921. Captain Mahoney heard of plans to give him a big send-off, but, despite the fact that some 200 tickets had already been sold, requested that the affair be cancelled.

"Too many boys are being sent off to war," he said, "people should be concerned with them, and not with an old-timer's retirement."

Inheritance of Tires: What to Do? Await OPM

By the Associated Press

The Massachusetts State Rationing Board has handled many a ticklish problem, but it wrestled with this one today:

A local board sought information concerning the legal status of four brand new tires bequeathed in a will to a relative who wanted to dispose of them because he had no automobile.

The decision was that the new owner must hold onto the tires until the Office of Production Management in Washington rules whether he should turn them over to the Federal Government or sell them to a dealer.

Country Correspondents Meet For School at Goddard College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Jan. 19—The far-flung deeds of a world at war took a back-seat here today as the second annual School for Country Correspondents opened at Goddard College. Instead, these rural news writers sat around a blackboard where Stephen E. Billings, assistant editor of the Barre Daily Times, was lecturing seriously on the startling news that "Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jones week-ended in White River Junction."

Curiously, the importance of world-wide news as editors make up their newspapers was the direct cause of the great interest in the Joneses. This conference, one of the January adult schools at the college, is sponsored by Vermont publishers, and this year they are anxious to teach their remote writers that the doings of home-town people are just as important to the broad aspects of publishing as the latest details from Singapore and Malta.

Whereas the big metropolitan dailies can skim the small towns and still hold their readers, the smaller papers must cultivate fully the gossip and goings-on of the hinterland. The smaller papers have built their circulations on this home-town coverage, and now the increasing accent on telegraph news leaves less and less space available for the "Mr. and Mrs." items.

Consequently the quality, rather than the quantity, of home-town news is stressed. Correspondents are being taught to select items with greater care, to be concise and yet informative, to do a more thorough job of coverage, to extend their columns without extending the amount of space used, Also, they are being urged to act promptly when a small-town item hits big-time proportions—so that the occasional big story from the smaller communities may have treatment.

Editor Billings commented upon opening the school, "For every foreign correspondent, living a life of adventure in order to supply our telegraph news, there are hundreds of you country correspondents who seldom make the front page with your news, but who are just as essential to the newspaper as your more well-known brethren abroad. In fact, our theme today, as we discuss your work, is built around the fact that—to Vermont newspapers—you are even more essential."

Mr. Billings told them they are the "fogotten men and women" of the press, doing a routine stint without benefit of glamour, dramatization, or public reward—but that without them and their fidelity the press of the United States could not exist.

The school then turned to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, discussed the gathering of news, judging it for news values, problems of style and grammar, methods of getting news to the office, and other topics that experienced newsmen know so well, but which have never before been brought in text-book fashion to the more remote members of the editorial staff.

Country Correspondent

Mrs. Wallace H. Wing, Rorchester, Vt.

One of the thousands of country correspondents who writes news for American papers, and one of the Vermont writers taking part in a special school for such writers at Goddard College at Plainfield, Vt.

Dogs Are to Share Cat Show But All for War Relief Work

A new note will be added to the soft purring and plaintive "meows" at the thirty-seventh annual championship cat show of the Boston Cat Club this year, in Horticultural Hall, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 22 and 23. For, in addition to the 150 cats of nearly every variety, there will be an exhibition and demonstration of the Boston Fire Department's Dalmatian Dogs, which have mastered the New England Dog Training Club courses in defense and rescue work.

Proceeds of this year's cat show will be donated for war relief work. Exhibited varieties will include beautiful long-haired Persians in all colors, and white with blue eyes, and orange-colored eyes, too. There'll be blues, blacks, and tortoiseshells with deep copper eyes; solid reds and red tabbies like the rays of a setting sun; silvers with their snowy coats; and a darker variety known as smoke.

Domestic cats, Manx cats, Siamese cats, long-haired, short-haired, in fact, every variety imaginable will compete for the numerous prizes offered in their respective classes. Judging will be in progress in two rings the greater part of both days. A gift kitten will be awarded on the last evening of the show.

The Fire Department's trained Dalmatians—the only dogs in the United States officially enrolled in the Red Cross—will demonstrate pack-carrying and first-aid work each afternoon from 4:30 to 5 o'clock. and from 9 to 9:30 each evening.

Lecture Scheduled In Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Tuesday evening at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science of Existence." The lecturer, Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., of New York City, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Glacier National Park will be pictured on the screen in the travelogue series of talks sponsored by the "Ask Mr. Foster" Travel Service at the Copley-Plaza, 9 p. m.

Tuesday

Lecture entitled "Towards a New Civilization" by William Henry Chamberlin, foreign news correspondent, sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. This will be the last in a series of three talks by Mr. Chamberlin. At Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11 a. m. Tickets of admission at $1 may be obtained at the League office or at the entrance to the hall.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Paintings Since Cezanne" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Meeting of the Bostonian Society will be addressed by Dr. Arthur Acy Rouner on "The Boston Orators." In the Council Chamber, Old State House, 2:30 p. m. This meeting is open to the public free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Marine Recruits From Boston Area Going to San Diego

Boston's United States Marine Corps recruiting office, leading the Country in enlistments, will hereafter transfer all recruits to the depot in San Diego, California, Major Harry W. Bacon, officer in charge, announced today.

The men will receive their initial training at the California base instead of at the Parris Island, South Carolina, station where eastern recruits have been sent until today, Major Bacon said.

While several districts in the East will continue to send men to Parris Island, the near-capacity enrollment at that base has compelled a shift to the West Coast, he explained.

At the same time, Major Bacon announced that Boston has forged ahead of its rival Philadelphia with 601 recruits to 580 so far this month. New York is third with 435, he said.

Boston has maintained a steady lead since the outbreak of the war with the exception of a few days last week, he pointed out.

Radio 'Hams' Sought By United States Navy

Amateur radio operators familiarly known as "hams," are urgently needed for the United States Navy, Lieut. Comm. Frederick D. Powers, in charge of the Boston Recruiting Office, announced today.

Pay rates range from $36 to $106.50 a month, the officer stated. Enlistment in this class offers extensive advance training in the radio field and opportunities for rapid promotion, Commander Powers said. Age limits are from 17 to 36.

Maritime Board Shows Way to Conserve Paper

America's latest watchword—conservation—has reached the United States Maritime Commission.

Publicity releases which keep newspapers throughout the country informed of current activities of the Commission and its huge shipbuilding program, are now being mimeographed on both sides of the paper. The first such release to conserve paper, dealing with the 50 per cent expansion of the two-year building program, reached Boston today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity—Light to moderate rain this afternoon and tonight; continued mild, with temperature well above freezing; moderate winds.

Maine—Rain in central and south, snow extreme north portion tonight; little change in temperature.

For the Rest of New England—Rain, little change in temperature tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	38	New York	52	41
Chicago	44	32	Philadelphia	56	38
Kansas City	39	33	St. Louis	52	32
Minneapolis	39	20	Washington	65	51
New Orleans	68	42			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:56 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Tuesday, 1:29 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:11 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Hot Stuff

Says "Welcome Home" on Cold Winter Days

Hot soups, steaming bouillons, nourishing chocolate drinks are ready in a jiffy to warm the chilly homecomer. It's a smart housekeeper who keeps a well-filled shelf of these quick hot foods. National advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor offer flavorsome candidates for the shelf, and local grocers in hundreds of cities use Monitor advertising to announce their readiness to supply the household.

Military Value of Rationing —Its Effect on U. S. Economy

This is the third in a series of articles on the effect of the new arms program on the American economic system. It deals with the philosophy and implications of rationing. Subsequent articles will deal with the budget, taxes, bonds, and the effect on normal business practice.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Americans have had to learn from the Axis powers the military importance of rationing. In the last World War the major belligerents started without rationing, ended with it. This time Axis civilians were actually on rations before the war started. With considerable complacency it was said in this country and Great Britain that "You can end a war on rations, but you can't begin one." And Britain only went on a severe rationing system after Dunkirk.

But this complacency overlooked two major facts about Axis rationing. In the first place, initial success in modern war depends on prolonged arms construction during peace, and this arms production was on such a scale as to require most of the Axis countries' raw materials and manufacturing capacity.

And in the second place, the Axis basis of rationing was the reverse of the method followed in this country before Pearl Harbor and in Britain before Dunkirk.

During the "defense honeymoon" the American calculation was like this. Take the total productive capacity.

Subtract the requirements of a given arms program.

And civilians get all the rest.

The Axis calculation, which the Washington authorities have now explicitly accepted, goes:

"Take the total productive capacity.

"Subtract the minimum of essentials for civilians.

"And the arms program gets all the rest."

Even Split Now

At present the official United States arms program is a 50-50 split of output between war and civil life. But by the above calculation this is likely to be pushed even higher. Britain is said to be using 50 per cent of its capacity for defense, and Germany something around 60 per cent or even more. The United States could go higher than either one if it chose, for two reasons:

(a) The United States enters the war after a "defense honeymoon" in which a large part of the civil population was able to stock up an unprecedented backlog of durable goods and materials;

(b) The American peacetime standard of living, being higher than any other in the world except the Swiss, must have involved a larger percentage of non-essentials, and therefore should permit of a more drastic temporary shrinkage, just as a wealthy man if he chooses is able to save a much larger percentage of his income than a poor man whose income at best only slightly exceeds his family's basic requirements of food, shelter and clothing.

Civilian shortages from here on are likely to turn up anywhere, and in the most unlikely places. It was said recently that there would probably be but three major categories of rationing—imported goods (due to scarcity of cargo space), machinery and metals. But a full-out war effort, particularly because it entails so much conversion of peacetime plant, is likely to bring much wider shortages. For instance, the country has for years had a large excess both of cotton and textile spindles. But cotton now has to be used in place of burlap, silk, rayon, and wool, and the cotton textile industry is working at virtual capacity with the added burden of turning out burlap substitutes, sandbags, blackout materials, army tents, etc.

Not War Only

In fact, the rubber and tin shortages are not primarily due to the war effort. Even if the United States were a neutral without a defense program, cutting off of Far Eastern sources for these items might soon either cause a sharp rise in the price of rubber and tin or call for rationing.

Rationing, however, is not likely to touch the civilian's real essentials—if only because of the need for protecting civilian morale and civilian ability to produce arms.

Rationing in the United States is likely to be de luxe compared with that in effect elsewhere. No such food shortages are likely for example, as in Britain, nor such shortages of warm clothing as in Germany; while in Japan even water, charcoal for home heating, and rice are severely rationed.

In fact, rationing in America is not likely to be considered a hardship, due to the attitude of the American public. Its essential effect is likely to be to curtail "keeping up with the Joneses" and to encourage "keeping down with the Smiths."

In fact, rationing of scarce commodities is obviously done for the civilian's protection, not his exploitation. It parcels out an insufficiency in the fairest and most democratic manner possible, eliminating the distinction between rich and poor, or between long and short pocketbooks. The only alternatives would be either to deprive the arms program of what it needs for victory or to let civilians scramble at inflated prices for the scarce commodities. The latter would probably soon prove highly unpopular and the Government would be forced to ration as the British Government was in the case of certain foods and of clothing.

Surprise Element

Rationing restrictions are likely to be sprung as surprises. The Government is not likely to give civilians advance notice of its intentions, and thereby enable them to anticipate it and upset its rationing plans. The British system of "point-rationing" of clothing, for instance, was kept secret until it was announced as "in immediate effect."

Rationing is likely to follow various methods. In some cases, as with tires and cars, it may not strictly be called rationing, since the goods will go only to those who can show need. If sugar were to be rationed, on the other hand, every family would presumably get a limited amount. The "point-rationing" system used with clothing in Britain gives considerable flexibility. Each item of clothing is rated at so many points—perhaps one for a handkerchief, three for a shirt, fifteen for an overcoat—and the civilian can divide his prchases as he chooses, and buy cheap or expensive goods according to his pocketbook. On the other hand, the meat ration in Britain amounts to a certain value a week.

Rationing largely helps to solve the problem of price control, or inflation, by cutting demand down to supply. In fact it takes the place of rising prices as a means of curtailing civilian consumption.

It should also tie in very well with the defense bond sales program; for, as civilians are in receipt of larger dollar incomes while unable to spend them, they will have more money to invest in defense bonds.

Lastly, rationing should have a favorable effect on the postwar economy, by damming back a growing backlog of civilian requirements which can after the war be released as effective demand for the products of an industrial system no longer working on defense orders.

Text of Lewis 'Merger' Note To A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Heads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—John L. Lewis said in letters to Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor:

The numerical strength of organized labor in our country is divided substantially into two great houses. The C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. have each achieved proportions demonstrating their ability to live and endure, even though engaged in rivalry and conflict with the other. In membership, resources and entrenched security, these two organizations are comparatively of equal strength.

It is obvious that if accouplement could be achieved, with unified and competent leadership, the results would be advantageous and in the public interest.

Heretofore, this has not been possible. Previous conferences between representatives of both organizations failed to coalesce. Conditions are now changed. America needs unity in every phase of its national economy. Labor imperatively requires coherency, in order to give maximum assistance to the nation in its war effort to defend American liberties and American institutions.

Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. have accredited standing committees, authorized to negotiate a peace between the two organizations. I suggest a resumption of negotiations between the aforesaid committees; that such meeting should take place at the early convenience of the members of the joint committee, and that the committee should undertake again the task of finding a common ground to bring peace to the ranks of labor.

It is idle to discuss responsibility for previous failures of such meetings. The sequence of events since the last meeting, some two and one-half years ago, have enfeebled certain obstacles and factors of control which then existed. It is my opinion that under conditions existing at present, there is justification for the belief that a further effort could achieve success. I accept full responsibility for the expression of this opinion and the request which I herein make for a resumption of conferences.

I address this letter to each of you in my capacity as a member of the standing negotiatiing committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, acting under authority of its third constitutional convention.

The importance of this request, and the meetings herein projected, can scarcely be overestimated. Labor's task in the effort to overcome the enemies of our nation is greater than that which befalls any other segment of our population. If labor can compose its major internal problem, then the Government will be aided in the operations of its war economy and the membership of labor appreciably benefited. Every material consideration presses home the inescapable conviction, which will be shared by every thoughtful citizen, that the leaders of labor should now accept the responsibility of this task, and in all good faith devote themselves to its solution.

May I hope that each of you, in your official capacity, will advise me of your concurrence?

Miners Union Seeks To Enroll Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Organizers of the United Mine Workers Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, shook the coal dust from their feet today and entrained for up-state to organize farmers and other above ground workers. The union, headed by John L. Lewis, also seeks to extend union membership to perfume extractors, utility workers and dynamite workers in the By-Products Division of the labor group.

Ora E. Gasaway, National President of District 50, the By-Products Division of the mine union, explaining his organization's jurisdiction over dairy farmers, said one of the derivatives of milk was casein, used in the manufacture of plastic buttons.

Other plastic buttons are fabricated from coal and coke derivatives and, therefore, he said, all plastics and the things from which they are derived are part of the jurisdiction of District No. 50. Further, if dairy farmers are to be admitted to membership, he added, farmers producing other materials cannot be excluded.

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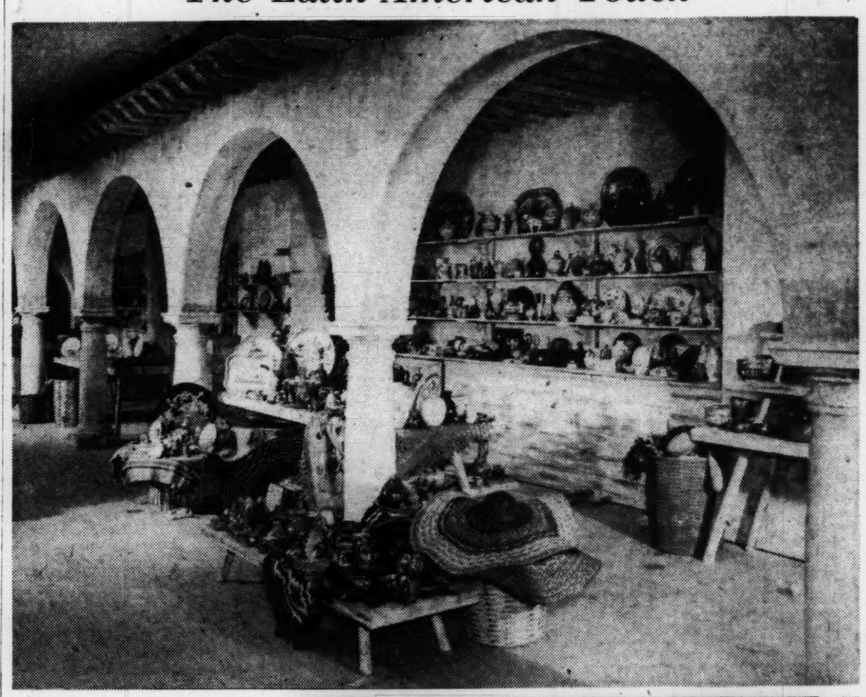

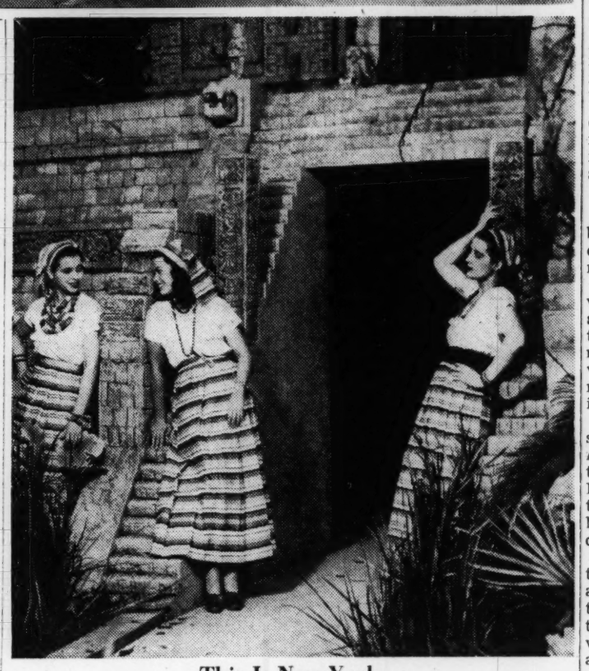

This Is New York

Above: A view of the pottery and glassware section of the Latin-American Fair at R. H. Macy and Company in New York. Below: Sales girls in Mexican costumes outside the Temple of Jewels.

Pan-American Fair Opens At Macy's in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—A colorful Pan-American fair, exhibiting handicrafts, works of art, manufactures, and treasures of the 21 Republics to the south, was open to the public last week at R. H. Macy & Co., following a preview showing to distinguished North and South American guests. The fair will continue through Feb. 7.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, Ambassador of Venezuela to the United States; Carroll L. Wilson, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, and Jack I. Straus, President of R. H. Macy & Co., were speakers at the preview ceremonies.

Mrs. Roosevelt characterized the display as a "very great contribution to the good will of our republics."

Basis of Good Will

"If we can have trade together that is mutually beneficial, if we can like each other and know that we are trying to really help each other, then we will lay a real foundation for good will," she said. "The beginning of our good will is to understand the arts and skills, tastes and customs of the countries that are going to exchange visitors and goods."

Mr. Rockefeller declared that with the intensification of the struggle for victory, the American Republics were becoming "increasingly dependent upon each other, we come to understand each other's problems better, and we form a fusion of ideals which will carry us beyond the ultimate military victory—to a lasting hemisphere solidarity."

Dr. Escalante asserted that although the future appears to hold difficulties, the united efforts of freedom-loving nations "will again make brilliant the sun of peace and liberty." The best way to defend the Western Hemisphere is to make it economically self-sufficient he said.

The ceremonies were radiocast by short-wave to Latin-America by the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company, station WRUL of Boston, and other stations.

Latin-America

The fair brings to shoppers here a representative assortment of Latin-American merchandise ranging from 100 varieties of Latin-American foods to examples of contemporary Latin-American art, jewels and growing orchids from six countries. Displays in the fair, covering 60,000 square feet of floor space, are modeled architecturally on noted landmarks of Latin-America.

Entrance gates reproduce features of a colonial ranch at Arequipa, Peru, and of a colonial ranch in San Jose, Mexico. An art gallery is modeled after the new modern classic museum in Caracas, Venezuela; "Avenida 1942" depicts a modern street inspired by Rio de Janeiro; the temple of jewels is an exact miniature copy of the famed Mayan temple of the warriors of Mexico.

Each Latin-American Republic will be honored on one of the days of the fair, and native music, songs and dances of the particular country will be given.

Among outstanding items at the fair are the Crown of the Andes, said to be worth more than $3,000,000, and a letter written by Hernando Cortez, valued at $33,500.

1,431 Labor Disputes Ended by Conciliation

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 19

The Labor Department reported today that its conciliators settled 1,431 strikes and lockouts during the last fiscal year.

In that period, which ended June 30, 1941, the Department referred 44 disputes to the Defense Mediation Board and 179 cases to other agencies, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said in her annual report.

Discussing the relation of the labor situation to the defense program, Secretary Perkins said that in the important defense industries time lost due to strikes ranged from 0.3 to 0.7 per cent of working time during the first six months of 1941.

60 Members of U. S. Staff On Way From Hungary

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Vichy Radio said yesterday that a train carrying 60 members of the staff of the United States Legation at Budapest passed through France yesterday en route to Portugal to return to America.

President Thanks Bishops for Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt has told the Roman Catholic bishops of this country that "we shall win this war and in victory we shall seek not vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations."

The National Catholic Welfare Conference made public a letter from the President to Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit, Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Conference, thanking the bishops for their recent pledge of whole-hearted support in the prosecution of the war.

That pledge, the President wrote, "gives me strength and courage because it is a witness to that national unity so necessary in our all-out effort to win the war." Mr. Roosevelt added that "in the difficult days that lie ahead . . . we shall be glad to remember your patriotic action in placing your institutions and their consecrated personnel at the disposal of the Government."

Sugar Lack Seen Likely By Wickard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Raids on sugar supplies in various parts of the country were fanned today and the possibility of consumer rationing brought close by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's prediction of a sugar scarcity by the end of 1942.

Mr. Wickard made the first official admission of a probable shortage in an American food item in an interview with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt during her regular Sunday evening radiocast.

The Secretary, who has heretofore stressed the amplitude of overall food supplies, also indicated that the American people may expect a shortage in fats and oils, brought about by cessation in imports from the Far East.

Asked at a press conference if Secretary Wickard's prediction of a sugar shortage would not spur hoarding, Mrs. Roosevelt replied that since consumers cannot hoard enough sugar to make it "worthwhile," they might as well accustom themselves to the shortage immediately. She commended chain stores for requiring the purchase of $1 worth of groceries with every purchase of sugar.

Tht prospective sugar scarcity Mr. Wickard attributed to: (1) Loss of the Philippines and perhaps Hawaii as a source of supply; (2) conversion of part of the Cuban crop into industrial alcohol for defence; (3) new demands for sugar from the 26 United Nations, to be supplied by the United States.

Other Sweeteners Urged

Mr. Wickard urged the public to begin using other kinds of sweetening, such as honey, maple sugar, molasses and corn syrups.

In anticipation of short supplies, voluntary rationing of sugar has already been put into effect by retailers, large bakerjes and beverage manufacturers, but Mr. Wickard's warning, if it induces an increased run in the market, is likely to result in compulsory rationing.

Though the causes of the sugar shortage were different in 1918, the nation had its taste of rationing at that time, after Food Administrator Herbert Hoover found it necessary to release for exportation to France large stocks of sugar intended for domestic consumption.

In the World War food administrators of the various states issued allotment certificates to sugar distributors on a basis of three pounds to a person per month. Retailers were forbidden to sell any family at a rate exceeding three pounds per person a month.

In August, 1918, the sugar allotment to consumers was reduced to two pounds a month; three months later it was found possible to increase the allotment to three pounds per person a month and on Nov. 27, 1918, shortly after the armistice, all consumer restrictions were removed.

Fats and Oils

Besides using sugar substitutes, Secretary Wickard said consumers could help to ease the food situation by using fresh fruits, vegetables and meats to conserve canned products for shipment to the United Nations.

Regarding fats and oils, he warned: "By 1943, unless we produce more fats and oils at home our total supply may grow short. Farmers are being asked to increase their production of peanuts for oil by two and one-half times and their acreage of soy beans by 50 per cent over last year."

Asked by Mrs. Roosevelt about prospects of other shortages, Mr. Wickard said it was impossible to make predictions. "We do have big supplies on hand, and we're setting our goals for still greater production in 1942," he said. "But now we're one of the 26 United Nations whose resources for winning the war are to be shared and placed wherever there is need. We don't know how many people we shall be called on to feed outside the borders of the United States."

Mr. Wickard assured the public that "eggs will be very plentiful this year and should be well within the reach of everyone's pocketbook.

"And we are certain to have more chicken to eat than we've ever had before," he said, adding, "by using foods which do not compete with war goods for materials or labor, consumers can help greatly in meeting the food situation without lowering the nutritional standards of the nation."

Armored Force Increasing Power

FORT KNOX, Ky., Jan. 19 (AP)—The nation's armored force has moved to carry out War Department orders to double its war power in 1942.

Maj. Gen. Jacob C. Devers commanding the armored force, announced that the Sixth Armored Division would be activated here Feb. 15, and that a pool of officers is being formed to provide experienced leadership for the sixth, seventh, and eighth divisions. These officers are to be drawn from other armored divisions.

Two new camps, the General said, are nearing completion to house armored divisions. These are at Camp Cooke, near Santa Maria, California, and Camp Chaffee near Fort Smith, Ark. Another camp site has been selected.

The General said further expansion plans include an increased output of the armored force school, now graduating technicians in the maintenance of operation of the ultra-mechanized units at the rate of 23,440 yearly and shortening the basic training in the armored force replacement center from 15 to 10 weeks. The latter will make possible, General Devers said the preparation of new soldiers for duty at the rate of 12,000 every 10 weeks.

Metals, Rubber, Paper, Rags! Call the Junk Man at Once

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON — One mighty task facing leaders in every community in the nation is to get wasteful, spendthrift America to feed its usable rubbish to the war machine.

This is a conflict in which materials are all important, and the job of collecting metals, rubber, paper and rags is going to be done with grim earnestness.

Instead of campaigns, there is going to be a continuing program which will get all needed waste materials into circulation in a steady, orderly flow.

Washington officials are getting the work started, but they are asking local communities to carry it out. The general salvage section of the Office of Production Management, in co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense, is arranging for states and localities to set up their own salvage committees.

OPM will furnish a paid executive secretary and stenographic help for the state committees, but its chief function will be to give them advice and information and to help supply speakers and written material for distribution. The local committees will have the responsibility for inducing housewives, farmers, storekeepers and municipalities to salvage their waste materials.

The junkman will have a prominent role. OCD tried to eliminate him when it put on its aluminum collection campaign in July, but the results were unhappy. The aluminum was donated directly to the Government; the Government sold it to 28 smelters for conversion into ingot.

But the smelters were not prepared to do the chore which normally is performed by 2,000 to 3,000 junk dealers—cleaning, sorting, segregating, and baling. The smelters had no experience, help or machinery for the work. This resulted in long delay, much controversy and misunderstanding. Eventually the aluminum was processed, and from it defense plants obtained a substantial quantity of badly needed metal. The Government, however, had learned that it was wise to use the junkman.

Call him direct and sell him your waste materials, officials now are requesting. Or donate them to charitable agencies which collect and sell them to dealers. Among the agencies operating nationally are the Goodwill Industries, Salvation Army, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, American Legion and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Don't try to donate waste materials directly to the Government, as it has no facilities for receiving and disposing of them. That would only retard the war effort.

The junk dealer will be glad to get the scrap, and the charitable groups will realize a good profit, because prices are quite high. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the prices of all waste materials have risen more than 66 per cent since August, 1939—soaring as demand from defense industries increased.

Topping the list of waste materials needed are metals of every kind. Garden tools, stoves, utensils, wire fencing, tire chains, batteries, hangers, ash trays, pipes and a thousand other cast-off articles which might be lying in cellars, yards, and attics are potential tanks, battleships, guns and airplanes. Keep the different metals separate, if possible, to avoid loss of valuable items. Keep toothpaste tubes in a small bag by themselves.

Do not collect tin cans. Except in a few southwestern mining states, where cans can be used in processing ores, they cannot be handled.

Do not dispose of anything that you could use and will have to replace. They will serve the national interest better by being used for the purpose for which they were manufactured.

Discarded rubber articles of all kinds are wanted—auto tires, overshoes, old bath or sink mats. The material can be reclaimed and put to many military uses.

Old rags are needed in large quantities in the thousands of machine shops for all the mechanical instruments of war. Save cast-off clothing, draperies, towels, flour bags, carpets. Burlap bags are especially wanted, if returned in good condition.

Waste paper has become a key material, in which a serious shortage is threatened; yet normally 75 per cent of waste paper is destroyed. If most of it were salvaged, there would be no lack of packing for supplies for the soldiers and sailors.

Willkie Calls on Republicans To Become Constructive Force

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie called upon Republicans Jan. 17 to lend all their efforts toward finding more effective means of winning the war, and declared the Republican Party "will surely return to power if it becomes and remains a constructive force in this country for the saving of freedom."

Addressing the 21st annual luncheon meeting of the Women's National Republican Club, the 1940 G. O. P. presidential nominee praised President Roosevelt's selection of Donald M. Nelson as Chairman of the War Production Board, and said that during and since the 1940 campaign he, Mr. Willkie, had publicly called 124 times for the appointment of a single production director.

"The very focal point of the Republican presentation of issues (in the 1940 campaign) was the necessity of making America strong through production," Mr. Willkie asserted.

Mr. Willkie said that his secretary had checked his public speeches from the beginning of the 1940 race to the present to determine how many times he had asked for the naming of a single production head.

"As near as she could check in formal and extemporaneous speeches," he said, "the call was made 87 times during the campaign and 37 times since the campaign was concluded."

Mr. Willkie added that it was the duty of all "to do all we can to assist to the utmost" Mr. Nelson in his capacity as production chief.

Calling upon his party to keep clear of all petty politics, Mr. Willkie said he had been asked by friends if he was not aware that the national Administration had been using the defense program for "political purposes and petty politics."

"Let me say, my fellow Republicans," he declared, "that no one in the United States sees these things with a sicker or more weary heart than I do. Others say, 'Since you recognize that these things do exist, do you not want the Republicans to adopt similar methods?'

"My plea is don't do it under any circumstances. Don't do it because this country is at war. Don't do it because freedom is at stake. Do constructive things."

Shepard

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Prominent Writers to Speak At Third Authors' Luncheon

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, Honorary Chairman of the Authors' Luncheon Group, has announced the Third Authors' Luncheon in the 1941-1942 series to be held in the Main Ballroom of the Copley Plaza Hotel on Jan. 29 at 12:30 o'clock. A reception honoring guest speakers to which luncheon guests are invited will be held at noon.

Among the authors who will speak will be Fulton Oursler, Managing Editor of Liberty Magazine; Walter Edmands, author of "Drums Along the Mohawk" and "Young Ames"; Esther Forbes, author of "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," January's book-of-the-month; Karl Kopf, Rector of Mt. Vernon Street Church and author of "Windows of Life"; Mary Ellen Chase, Professor of English at Smith College and author of "Windswept"; Ted Shawn, famous dancer and author of "Gods Who Dance"; and Frances Ella Fitz, author of "Lady Sourdough," a story of her life in Alaska.

Assisting Mrs. Steinert are Mrs. Charles Collens and Mrs. Leroy M. S. Miner as the Luncheon Committee; Mrs. Albert Clement Titcomb, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Mrs. Edward F. Bowman, in charge of Flower Arrangements; Mrs. Walter Merriam Pratt in charge of ushers.

Mrs. Mildred J. Flagg, lecturer and writer will introduce the speakers. Co-operating in plans for the luncheon are many Boston authors and members of literary groups, including Mrs. Clara Cushing Reynolds, President of the Professional Women's Club; Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey, Vice-President of the Authors' Club; Mrs. Maude Linscott, President Boston Branch, League of American Pen Women; Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, President of the New England Women's Press Association; and Miss Eleanor Widger, President of the Manuscript Club.

Reservations for the luncheon may be made at the Copley Plaza Hotel and Jordan Marsh Company Travel Bureau.

Third Play For Children Is Announced

The third in the series of Clare Tree Major plays for children being presented under the auspices of the Women's International League is scheduled for Saturday morning, Jan. 31, in Jordan Hall.

The play will be "Penrod," hailed during the First World War as an antidote for the serious concerns of the day, and a favorite ever since among those who like real boys.

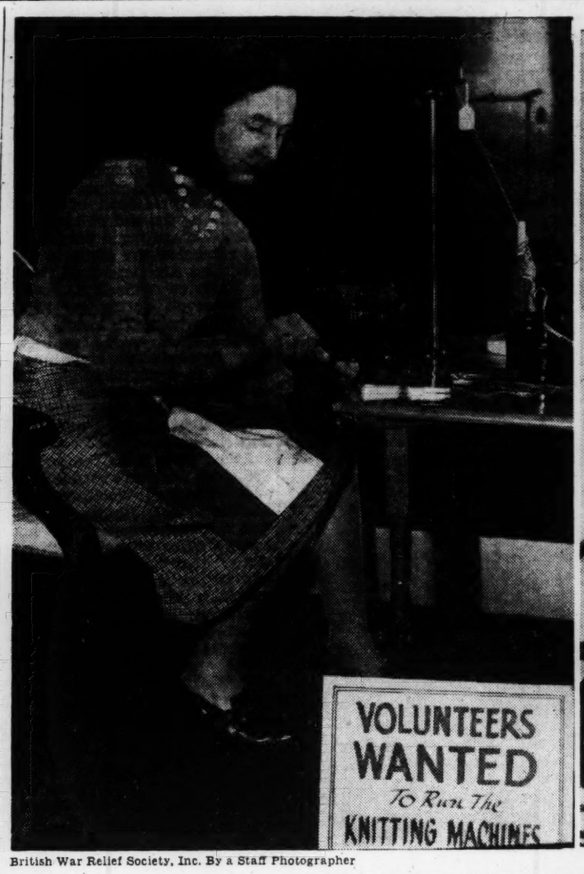
Sponsors of the series, which is being given throughout the country under various auspices, include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Margaret Anglin, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Elsie Ferguson, Charles Coburn, Maurice Meaterlinck, William Lyon Phelps, Jane Cowl, Ernest Truex, Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, and Helen Hayes who, incidentally, played the ingenue lead in the first stage production of "Penrod."

Tickets for the remainder of the series may be purchased at the League's offices, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

The League has been sponsoring a series of three lectures by William Henry Chamberlin, the last one of which will be given tomorrow at 11 a. m. in Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street. The subject will be "Towards a New Civilization" and will deal with the kind of world we may expect to have after the war.

In the previous lectures Mr. Chamberlin discussed the historical background of the present situation, and the war itself.

Mrs. Henry J. Cadbury, President of the League, is in charge of the lectures, tickets for which may be purchased at the door.



British War Relief Society, Inc. By a Staff Photographer

Call for More Volunteers to Knit for Allied Forces

This knitting machine (left) at the British War Relief Workshop Annex, 83 Newbury Street, can turn out 16 pairs of socks a day. Miss Mary G. Storrow of Dedham is shown operating it, and more volunteers are much needed to turn out pairs of socks quickly for the Navy men. Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Howe of Sharon were the first customers at the opening day of the Caledonian Market of the British War Relief Society, in the Bachrach Building on Boylston Street, this morning. They are shown (right) looking at a case of antique heirloom jewelry which has been donated by friends of the Society. Some valuable and interesting jewelry has come into the Market since its inauguration. One piece sold recently was a silver-gilt Spanish necklace of small emeralds and seed pearls, and there was also a necklace of crystal, and a Chinese one of carved carnelian and jade. The Society is eager to have gifts of clothing which it can send to England, where clothes are greatly needed and rigidly rationed. This war relief work is continuing unabated since declaration of war by the United States.

Maine Legislators Oppose Full War Power for Governor

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 19 — Some legislators believe the current special session of the State Legislature may last three weeks, despite the original anticipation it would be a brief meeting with quick action upon Administration-sponsored defense legislation.

Chief bone of contention appears to be the key defense bill presented by Senator Robert Dow (R), Chairman of the special Legislative Research Committee and delegating unprecedented emergency powers to the Governor who, by terms of the bill, could on his own declaration of an extraordinary emergency take over "all the material and human resources of the State whether public, private, or corporate, including those of all agencies of the State and the several political subdivisions thereof."

In committee hearing on the bill the constitutionality of a provision giving the Governor power to make and enforce such rules and regulations as he deems necessary has been attacked as an usurpation of legislative authority.

Because of the broad and sweeping powers the bill delegates solely to the Governor, it is opposed in some quarters as dictatorial. Judging from suggestions brought out in the hearing and voiced in State House corridors, there is a definite sentiment favoring the writing into the bill of some restraining "check" on the power vested in the Governor.

Various Checks Proposed

What form this "check" will take remains to be seen. It has been suggested that the Governor should have the consent of the Executive Council before he may declare the existence of an extraordinary emergency under which the bill's broad powers would be his. In its present form the decision of when conditions "within or outside the State" warrant declaration of such an emergency is left solely with the Governor.

Another form of "check" is suggested by those who would incorporate in the bill a provision that its unprecedented powers shall become void unless within 15 days after declaring the extraordinary emergency the Governor shall call the Legislature into special session.

Others see a form of a "check" in another bill which would place authority for expenditure of money for civilian defense with the Maine Military Defense Commission which was created during the Barrows' Administration and has had charge of the State's extensive armory construction program.

The main defense bill would give the Governor complete power to establish, control, and direct a Civilian Defense Corps.

Bay State Experience

It appears, however, that while there is opposition to the dictatorial aspects of the key defense bill, it also has its proponents. In defense of the delegation of authority to one man, Massachusetts experience has been cited. It has pointed out that the Massachusetts plan of leaving defense to the Governor, the Council, and a special commission had led to confusion.

Probably the best news to Maine taxpayers from the special session was contained in Governor Sewall's message when he informed the Legislature that no new taxes will be necessary to finance the defense program. The Governor credited a prudent administration and lower relief costs with having created sufficient savings to make this possible. There is, however, a bill for a $1,000,000 defense bond issue in addition to $2,000,000 already appropriated and more than half depleted.

Attend Church, New Citizens Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—In addressing a group of 80 applicants for naturalization in the York Superior Court in Alfred recently, Justice George L. Emery advised them to go to church regularly.

Previously he had told them that he knew that they were worshippers in different faiths, Protestants and Roman Catholics. "You all belong to Christianity, the foundation of our country which the gangsters abroad are trying to destroy, but which they never will succeed in doing," he declared.

In closing his address to the new citizens, Justice Emery also advised them to read the newspapers, not necessarily the front pages but the editorials, and to study the articles on the doings of Congress and the Legislature. "If you do," he continued, "you will become useful citizens, not like some we always have had and always will have, I suppose, who merely take up space, eat, and breathe, like barnacles."

Exhibit and Sale of Paintings To Benefit Sailors' 'Bundles'

An exhibit and sale of small paintings by Anne Frothingham Guild and Helen C. Gilbert will be held today and continuing through Feb. 6 at the galleries of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, Boston, for the benefit of Bundles for Blue Jackets.

At the opening of the exhibition today Mrs. Guild and Miss Gilbert received at tea from 4 to 6 p. m.

Mrs. Guild's water colors include miniature landscapes of Mt. Desert, Maine, the Blue Hills of Milton, and other familiar New England scenes. Miss Gilbert's pictures include both oils and drawings.

The exhibition is open to the public and is being sponsored by the Art and Library Department of the Republican Club, of which Mrs. George K. Woodworth is Director.

The Club also announces that State Senator James A. Gunn is to be its guest speaker Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, as part of a program sponsored by the Political Department, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Director. Mr. Gunn will speak on "One Senator's Committee Work." He is Chairman of Banks and Banking for the State, and Chairman of the Senate Power and Light Committee. Besides serving on the Public Service and Transportation Committees, Senator Gunn has just been appointed Chairman of the Special Recess Commission to study conditional sales and other forms of installment indebtedness.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 20

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Jan. 20

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Excerpts From Greater Boston Sermons

Sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday were largely devoted to appeals for contributions to the Greater Boston War Fund.

Excerpts from some sermons are:

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcoal):

It is one of the tests of our ability to think things through that we should realize our real enemy is a false philosophy. . . .

The enemy's philosophy is selfishness; ours is, theoretically, unselfishness. The enemy's is "Don't care" toward others; slave races, the inferior folk to be bled; . . . our philosophy is caring deeply and mutually. The enemy's creed is "superiority" as he defines it; ours is democracy and the possibilities within its liberty. . . .

But who dares to say that our membership in a democracy automatically makes us true members of it? . . . If we are nonchalant neighbors at home, practicing in our immediate sphere of life a motto of "every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," we are of the enemy. The enemy wins if we practice his ideals. . . .

Such a project as the United War Fund is, our first test whether we are motivated by religion worthy of the name.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

We must not make the mistake of becoming obsessed by the war. If we focus our attention too exclusively upon the horror, brutality, uncertainty, anxiety of this world-wide struggle we will destroy our spiritual morale. . . .

I am certain that we will lack the spiritual strength to win a lasting peace unless we keep our sense of values. . . . Now is the time when we must be among those whose "eyes are on the unseen, not merely on the seen." . . .

Unless the great words of religion—peace, justice, mercy, compassion, reverence, faith, hope, love—are stressed now, the words of turmoil—hate, fight, fear, avenge, destroy—will make all but impossible to write an enduring peace after victory is achieved. . . .

In a world of fear-inciting propaganda, of war jitters, we can say with confidence, "God is our refuge and strength. I can do all things through Him that strengtheneth me."

Rabbi Louis M. Epstein, at Temple Kehillath Israel, Brookline:

Shall we not say that the stability of liberty is due to the firm foundations upon which it is built? The United War Fund is the tangible expression of these noble ideals upon which our liberties rest. The thoughtful man will throw himself into the service of this fund and give generously in response to its appeal.

The Rev. William B. Sadtler, at St. Mark's Evangelical Church in Roxbury (Lutheran):

Over the last few years the world has increasingly closed its eyes to the inexorable working of the old moral law: "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

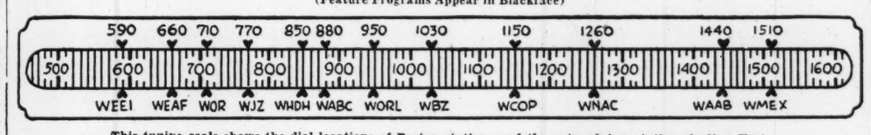
We have gradually drifted into a state where we try pathetically to sow self-centered selfishness and yet somehow expect to reap the good will and love of our fellow men.

We have drifted into such shallow love of mere physical things that we have come to think that they are the only true values, and now as we see them being taxed away from us, we are somehow expecting the spiritual values of peace and contentment to magically appear out of the vacuum.

In such an artificial attitude of tragic self-delusion, a great common effort of sacrifice for others comes as something sound and true and refreshing.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Joe Bradley, songs	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	"Siesta"; music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45	Press News	News; Talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Studio Program
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Speakers	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Talk "Memory Lane"	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Marshall; music	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News; defense
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Dance Music
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	The Alpineers
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Music of the Gay 90's
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Drama
9:00	Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Lionel Barrymore,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	program	News Service	
9:30	Lana Turner, 'Devil	For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy";	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:45	and Miss Jones'	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	Attillio Baggiore; Chorus	Classical Album
10:00	Orson Welles' Mercury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15		"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs	Sports results
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"	Gypsy Fiddles	Siegfried Wagner, talk	Dance Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music; or.	"Music You Want"	Edward Tomlinson, 'Mu-	'Radio Newsreel'; Arthur	"Day's End"
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	sic for Everyone'; orch.	Mann; recorded	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News; comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00	The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie; news	"Morning Watch"; talks.	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	riety Show; News	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Circle C Ranch Boys
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	News; recordings	News Service	News Service	Zelma Larsson's music
9:15	School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's music
9:30	School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	Dramatic sketch	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Hymn recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News; record	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Musical program
11:15	"Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss, interviews	Organ; songs
11:30	Bright Horizons; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ recital	Civilian Defense progr'm	The Town Crier
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Popular music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington news;	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	guests; orchestra	News Service		Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"; sk.	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	"Conrad Thibault	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	H. Arnold's Or.; songs	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Military marches
2:15	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Network orchestra	Military marches
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert,	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	"Swing Time"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"UCAE Airliners"; orch.;	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	vocalists	Sports and music
4:00	Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network orchestra	Sports and music
4:15	Orch.; 'Jerry & Sky'	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ; songs
4:45	Press news	News; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Studio program
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News.
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	The Town Crier
6:30	"Page One"; music	Sports Digest; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Brigadier Gen. Erickson	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amosc 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. & Mrs."; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; sports	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance music
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Lecture on Christian Sci-
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	ence from The Mother
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Church, The First
8:30	"Arkansas Travel-	"Meet Your Navy"; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Church of Christ, Sci-
8:45	er"; Bob Burns	Band; Chorus; Speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	entist, in Boston, Mass.
9:00	"We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Variety Hour	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to the Nation	Dean Dixon, conductor	Molly; guests	Morton Gould's Orches-	Romance in Music
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	tra	Boston Bruins - Rangers
10:15	Public Affairs	Dean Dixon, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	hockey game
10:30	Jobs for Victory	War extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Boston Bruins - Rangers
10:45	News; Sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk	soloist; comedian	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	hockey game
11:00	News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Male chorus	Five Star News
11:15	Rideout; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Vocal Trio	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:30	Works of Music;	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC news; orchestra	The Alpineers; orchestra
				Don Bestor's Orchestra	Music; news

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Lecture on Christian Science

For Tuesday, January 20

7:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Lecture on Christian Science presented under the auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.01mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech and Italian.

6:15 p. m.—World news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).

6:30 p. m.—Radio Code School

7:00 p. m.—News, Features, Music for Brazil in Portugese.

8:00 p. m.—News, Features, Music in Spanish.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—World Radio University Series.

10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.

4:00 p. m.—Great Pianists.

4:15 p. m.—Great Popular Voices (Spanish).

4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portugese).

4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.

5:00 p. m.—News in Portugese.

5:15 p. m.—Defense News.

5:30 p. m.—Classical Music.

6:00 p. m.—News in Enlish.

6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks.

6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).

6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.

7:15 p. m.—String Time.

7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).

7:45 p. m.—Rhythmic Melodies.

8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).

8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.

9:15 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.

9:45 p. m.—Talks on Chess—Capablanca (Spanish).

10:00 p. m.—News in English.

10:15 p. m.—Dance Music.

10:30 p. m.—Gypsy Fiddler.

10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).

11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Coast Survey To Hide Records

Charts and important records of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey are to be sent to a new specially prepared safety repository in an undisclosed location as a wartime precautionary measure it is announced by Lieut. Commander F. L. Gallen, in charge of the Boston office of the survey.

A black and white copy of each of more than 1,000 nautical and aeronautical charts published by the survey will be sent to the repository which is expected to be established "somewhere in the middle west." This will enable reproduction by photographic methods in event that the plates from which they are now printed in Washington become lost or damaged, according to Lieut. Commander Gallen.

Micro-film copies of valuable seismological records are also to be sent to the repository, he said.

Somerville WPA Work Decreasing

Drastic curtailment of Somerville WPA activity, with the number on pay rolls decreasing from the top of 3,300 to 1,100 was reported recently.

Of this number approximately 625 workers are on local projects, more than 200 on defense work at Fort Devens and the balance are women and white collar workers. Meanwhile, the truck roll has dropped from 43 to 27 because Federal officials believe projects could function with a smaller amount of equipment.

No new WPA appropriation will be necessary for the city to carry on its limited program until the budget is adopted as the city can spend during January as much as was spent in any month of last year. Officials indicated today that the number on relief rolls would be further reduced.

Post War Germany the Topic

Post-War Germany will be the subject of a round-table discussion at the Foreign Affairs School opening tomorrow at Radcliffe College under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Speakers at the round-table will include George Lanyi of the Department of Government at Harvard; Gaetano Salvemini, Lauro di Bossi, Otto Azusmer, and Cedric Seager. Sidney B. Fay will preside.

Two luncheon meetings will also highlight the School lectures, one on Wednesday at which Mrs. Edith Helman of the Simmons College Spanish Department will be the chief speaker, on the subject of Latin America; the other on Thursday, when Michael Karpovich of Harvard will discuss Russia 1942.

Invited guests at the head table include: Mrs. Henry J. Cadbury, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Mrs. Charles S. Bolster, Cambridge Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. C. J. Cook, Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Janet Thompson, Radcliffe College; Mrs. Moses Williams, Chairman Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts; Ruhl J. Bartlett, League of Nations Association; Dr. Frederick May Eliot, Unitarian Association; Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Greater Boston Center of Adult Education; Miss Marion Blackwell, International Institute; Mrs. Luther R. Putney, Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association; Malcolm Knowles, Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Henry Segal, President of the Council of Jewish Women; Miss Elizabeth Stevens, Executive Secretary Foreign Policy Association.

Miss Marie Carroll of the World Peace Foundation will preside at Wednesday's luncheon; Mrs. Lawrence Bloedel of Williamstown at the Thursday affair.

Professional Women to Meet

Special guests at tomorrow's luncheon of the Professional Woman's Club of Boston, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, will include Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, C. Howard Ellinwood, Miss Peggy Tchou, Saville R. Davis of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor and formerly its correspondent in Rome, William Haddon, and Dr. Bernard Appel. A reception will precede the luncheon, which is at 12:30 o'clock. Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds, President of the Club, will act as toastmaster.

Helen Mahler, Chairman of luncheon music, will present Anna B. Eichorn, concert violinist, whom she will accompany on the piano.

Mrs. Sidney L. Sholley, Chairman of the reception committee, with Mrs. Fred L. Frost, Vice-Chairman, will be assisted by a corps of ushers.

The luncheon is being arranged by Mrs. Kenneth W. Steers and Mrs. Elmer A. Lamper, co-chairmen of hospitality, assisted by Mrs. Joseph B. Ross, Mrs. James E. Arthur, Mrs. Chester Beattie, Mrs. Josephine Bruce Chapin, Mrs. Albert Lind, Mrs. Jules Wolffers, Miss Mary H. Sheedy, Miss Florence A. Eichorn, and Mrs. Harold A. Campbell. Mrs. Edna H. Kellon has charge of the balcony.

'Industrial Clinic' Opened in Lowell

By the Associated Press

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 19

The Office of Production Management opened an "industrial clinic" today to teach small manufacturers how they can co-operate in a greater way with the nation's war effort.

The meeting was designed to display blueprints and small parts for a vast variety of machines so that manufacturers could plan what parts they could make.

W. Roxbury Women Buy Defense Bond

Defense stands high on the list of activities of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, and has already prompted the purchase by the club of a $1,000 Defense Bond.

Two first-aid groups, each filled to capacity, meet regularly. The Housewives Wardens Course holds its final meeting in Library Hall on Jan. 26 at 2 p. m.

A motor convoy group, also sponsored by the club, is being taught by two graduates of the Women's Defense School, Miss Sylvia Gates and Miss Helen Breivogel.

Plan to Speed Up Education Urged

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, President of the University of Connecticut, suggested yesterday that institutions of higher learning admit outstanding high school juniors as college and university freshmen in order to allow them to complete the requirements for a baccalaureate degree before they are eligible for military service at the age of 20.

Pointing to the Carnegie studies in Pennsylvania, Dr. Jorgensen said in a statement that researchers have revealed such overlapping of ability between high school and college students as to justify admitting outstanding juniors as college freshmen.

Colby's Year Shortened

WATERVILLE, Maine, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Colby College faculty has voted adoption of a war-time plan which includes curtailment of the academic year by one month and makes physical education for men compulsory. Under the plan Commencement will be from May 22 to 25.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p.m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Terry Shand's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"A Boy, a Girl, a Band."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagner, talk.
9:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
9:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures"; Ossy Renardy, violinist; Henry Weber's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—David Cheskin's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Johnny Davis' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Recorded "Radio Newsreel."

Rise in Passenger Rates Is Sought

Increased passenger rates for thousands of Massachusetts railroad commuters loomed as possible today as the State Public Utilities Commission scheduled a public hearing for Jan. 26 at the State House, on passenger and freight rate increase petitions. The New England Passenger Association and the New England Freight Association filed the petitions.

The increase requests ask for a 10 per cent boost in passenger and freight rates in Massachusetts to become effective at the same time as those pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The State Public Utilities Commission said the Pullman Company will seek a similar increase for intra-state travel.

Mt. Holyoke 'Speeds'

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Jan. 19 (AP)—Roswell Gray Ham, President of Mount Holyoke College, has just announced that Commencement would be moved up a week to June 1, that seniors would be excused from all tests except major or comprehensive examinations, and that during the next three weeks student opinion on a possible summer session would be surveyed.

Navy Aids in Drafting Plans for Practice Blackout Along New England Coast

Action Urged To Curb Use Of U-Boats

Plans are being drafted by Navy and shore authorities for practice blackouts along the New England coast, as a possible measure against enemy submarine or air activity, Joseph M. Loughlin, Acting Regional Director of Civilian Defense, said today.

The plans are still in the initial stages, but are being pushed to completion by the Army, Navy, and Regional State Civilian Defense authorities.

Emergency coastal blackouts would be ordered by the First Interceptor Command, although practice blackouts might be arranged by civilian authorities, Mr. Loughlin explained.

Connecticut's Plans

In response to a recent statement from the Regional Office urging more practice blackouts, Connecticut Civilian Defense authorities are planning a series of sector tests, Mr. Loughlin announced. It is expected that advance announcements will designate the sectors, but will not give definite time, since the blackouts will be partly intended for the purpose of determining how rapidly emergency measures can be taken in time of surprise.

From the Boston Committee on Public Safety came an announcement that 72 men and women of varied backgrounds registered yesterday in response to an appeal for persons qualified for public speaking. The Committee has had requests for speakers, and is also planning its own series of public meetings on defense matters.

Speakers Listed

Included in the list of those applying were an actor, an auctioneer, a Spanish translater, a clergyman from Saugus, a past president of several women's clubs, a number of students of local elocution colleges, a salesman, a college debater, a housewife, and a book reviewer.

A prominent Boston woman applied and described herself as "just an American." Another Bostonian styled himself as "investigator of un-American activities and sabotage." One registrant said he was equipped to make speeches in English, Yiddish, Russian, Polish, and Ukrainian.

The list also included several lecturers and radio announcers, lawyers, civilian defense workers, a social worker, and a physician.

The list was being combed today as Daniel M. Driscoll, head of the Speakers' Bureau, lined up his staff for expanded activities.

Wide World

New Hampshire People Conserve Metal in Meeting Needs of Air Raid Precaution

Up in East Swanzey, the ancient art of wooden-pail making is given a 1942 twist as a special receptacle for extinguishing incendiary bombs is being turned out in quantity lots.

Left—Albert Plummer, who has been making similar pails for 50 years, finishes up the inside of the new model, made with an extra large top to accommodate all types of incendiaries now known.

Center—Christine Wilder of Keene exhibits the pails, which, she points out, conserve metal; also the wood tends to absorb moisture, keeping the sand dry.

Right—This is the method the State of New Hampshire advocates for using the wooden pails to extinguish incendiaries. The bomb is shoveled into a pail half filled with sand. Then, the bomb is covered with sand from another pail. Next, it should be carried to the street to burn itself out harmlessly.

Neighbors Aid Malden After $50,000 Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass., Jan. 19—Volunteer firefighters and neighboring departments were on the alert today, ready to guard this industrial city, where many plants are engaged in war production, as a large number of its own firemen recovered from smoke and gas inhalation experienced in yesterday's $50,000 fire.

The blaze, which swept a downtown business block, was discovered at about 2 a. m. Sunday. General alarms, calling neighboring companies, were sounded soon after the firemen reached the scene, as smoke and fumes from broken gas mains temporarily incapacitated more than 80 men of the city's force of 120 firemen.

Origin of the blaze had not been determined this morning. The building—the Kernwood Block—housed five stores on the street level, and six offices on the second floor.

Illuminating gas pouring from broken mains increased the fire hazard, felling whole companies of firemen. And, at one time, direction of the work was left to visiting fire officials when all three Malden Deputy Chiefs were overcome. Several of the firemen were overcome twice and even three times, returning to their tasks after being revived.

Four New Courses For Homemakers In Extension Grist

Twenty-three new extension courses, including four of special interest to homemakers, were announced today by the State Department of Education. They are to start the week of Jan. 19 in Boston and vicinity.

"Modern Interiors," given by Agnes F. Fennelly, former home fashions advisor of C. F. Hovey Company, Boston, will include study of artistic homemaking. Another course, in "Interior Home Decoration," is to be taught by Lillian A. Phillips, teacher of Design and Crafts at the Massachusetts School of Art.

"Art Needlework," an advanced course for students of this art, is to be taught by Bertha M. Brown, formerly instructor of State Teachers College, Hyannis. A fourth course for homemakers is "Investments for Women," which will treat of current investment conditions. James H. Mellen, an investment counselor, is to be the instructor.

Information about these courses and the other 19 courses in current affairs and industrial subjects can be obtained by inquiry of the State Department of Education, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Pooled Transport Urged at Quincy

Snarled traffic at approaches to the Fore River shipyards in Quincy, particularly East Howard Street, the main thoroughfare, has caused hundreds of shipworkers to be tardy for work, it is reported today.

Meanwhile, as City of Quincy and Navy officials contemplated means to expedite traffic, the shipyard workers were urged to "pool" transportation to eliminate cars on the roads and conserve rubber.

"Local defense workers must get together on transportation," one board member said. "One man should carry several other workers with him. Perhaps they could alternate. It would save rubber and help to solve the serious traffic situation."

A shipyard official said a recent extemporaneous survey showed that of 60 cars arriving at the shipyard, only one automobile had more than the driver.

Newton Testing Air-Raid Sirens –Edwards Good 'Salvage' Spot

Defense News in Brief

Newton Alarm Tested—On Institution Hill, Newton Center, the first test of air-raid alarm sirens for the expansive City of Newton is scheduled for 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The test, according to John M. Bierer, Chairman of the Newton Committee on Public Safety, will be made by the Radio Corporation of America in co-operation with Chief Clarence W. Randlett of the Fire Department. The sirens will be placed on one of the buildings of the Andover Newton Theological School and will be of two types—one a four-way revolving siren, the other a two-horn stationary type. Each, the Public Safety head said, may be operated electrically or by compressed air.

It is expected that the test will help determine the effectiveness of the sirens and to ascertain the number required to give City-wide warning. The plan at present is to use siren and fire bells in the various sections of the City. Air-raid wardens notified Newton residents of the test to avoid needless alarm.

Soldiers Join Salvage Campaign—The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety campaign to enlist the aid of all citizens in saving essential materials is finding support from the Army in the First Corps Area, Col. Mark L. Ireland, Corps Area Quartermaster, said today.

At Camp Edwards, for example, Lieut. Sidney Grossman of the Quartermaster Corps says substantial savings are being made at the camp incinerator, dump, and salvage warehouse. Back to Uncle Sam, he says, comes substantial sums of money from the sale of materials that in an earlier war would not have been bothered with. Potential scrap iron, baled paper, bulk kindling, returnable wooden crates, and other articles are recovered from the refuse at the camp, and buttons, buckles, metal braces and other parts are removed from unmendable uniforms and unrepairable shoes in a clothing and equipage repair shop in a New Bedford mill, Colonel Ireland relates.

Navy Quota Cut—Boston's naval recruiting quota has been cut more than half, Lieutenant Commander Frederick D. Powers, officer in charge, said today. With only 40 men leaving for the Newport, R. I., Training Station Commander Powers said this would be the daily quota until further orders are received. Previously the Boston quota was 85 a day. Recruiting will continue, however, as fast as men come in for service in order to build up a backlog of men, the Commander said. Meanwhile, the Boston office will continue to send approximately 30 men weekly for service and radio units. A second group of 30 men will be enlisted each week for the new construction regiment and will be sent to the Naval Training Station at Norfolk, Va.

Clearing Your Attic?—Persons in Greater Boston who are obediently clearing their attics as an air raid precaution are urged to call the Salvation Army and have discarded furniture trucked away. Second-hand tables, beds, chairs, living room furniture, and chests of drawers are being collected by the Salvation Army to be renovated and rented at minimum rates to families of Navy enlisted men in Boston, Maj. Chester R. Brown, Welfare Secretary, has announced. A goal of 200 families' furnishings has been set to meet the increasing needs of the service families who have followed their sailor men-folk here. Call the salvage department of the Salvation Army, 87 Vernon Street, Roxbury, telephone GARrison 4725.

Excalibur Takes the Air—The Excalibur, first of three huge VA-44-A flying boats built for non-stop transoceanic passenger service, made her first test flight at Stratford, Conn., yesterday, which observers said showed the craft to be speedier than first expected. The flying boat, christened by Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice-President of the United States, lifted from the waters of Long Island Sound and circled Bridgeport, Stratford, and Milford for 25 minutes. At the controls was Capt. Charles Balir, Jr., veteran flying boat pilot, who will put the Excalibur through a series of test flights before she is turned over to American Export Lines.

Soldiers Write Letters—The 1942 model American soldier has it all over the "Doughboys" of 1917-18 when it comes to writing letters, according to Edward J. Parker, National Commander of the Salvation Army. Commander Parker bases his observation on reports of directors of United Service Organizations clubs from Maine to Hawaii.

The new soldier writes home more and is more word conscious always reaching for the dictionary, the Salvation Army head said. There may be a reason, however, in that writing facilities weren't as good 24 years ago and the distance of the average soldier away from home was greater.

"The soldier in camp," Commander Parker said, "thinks he can account for every troop movement or activity for the past month."

There's just as much head-scratching in spelling. Maneuver-manoeuvre, chevron, believe, and fatigue give the most trouble.

Navy Names Sponsors—Sponsors for two destroyers to be launched in New England in May and June have been named by the Navy Department. They are Mrs. Cora L. Bennett Hoffman of Brooklyn, N. Y., who will sponsor the Bennett, named for her late husband, Floyd Bennett, who accompanied Admiral Byrd on the first airplane flight over the North Pole, and Mrs. Margaret Glaccock of Baltimore, Md., who will sponsor the Boyle, named for her grandfather, the late sailing master Thomas Boyle. The Bennett will be launched at Boston, June 1 and the Boyle at Quincy in May.

Defense Stamp 'Sesame' To Malden Legion Show

With a 25-cent defense stamp for admission fee, members of the Malden Post of the American Legion staged an entertainment last night at the Jenkins auditorium of the Malden High School, the program featuring entertainers from leading night clubs in Greater Boston.

Lieut. Thomas Murray of the Malden Police Department, who, with Past Commander Melvin Reed, was in charge of the entertainment committee, said that all proceeds from the show went to the United States Government, and everyone not only enjoyed a good performance, but left with a defense stamp.

Governor Wills Decries Hoarding

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 19 (AP)—Gov. William H. Wills has issued an appeal to Vermonters to refrain from hoarding of "all types" and laid special emphasis on the importance of preventing a run on sugar.

"I am informed that 10 per cent of the people are causing 100 per cent of the trouble in the sugar market," the Governor said. "There is no law to stop such practice except the law of fairness and patriotism."

"Let's stop all types of hoarding before it's too late," Governor Wills added.

Record in Shoe Production Set By New England in Past Year

Shoe production in New England set a record in 1941 which is likely to hold for some time, Maxwell Field, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, pointed out here today.

This present year does not promise to come up to the 1941 mark. Output for the nation seems due to drop 50,000,000 pairs or 10 per cent under last year's peak, and this region will, of course, share in the general decline.

Yet 10 per cent off last year should keep New England shoe factories running at better than normal business. As it looks today, 1942 should be a big year, Mr. Field continued.

Quite a decrease in civilian business is anticipated. This falling off, however, will be offset in substantial degree by the jump in military buying.

Made in Boston

Shoe purchases for the Army are made in Boston at the Quartermaster Depot here which specializes in shoes. Army buying is reported to have started in this year at the rate of 2,000,000 pairs a month, twice last year's.

New England furnished more than half of the shoes bought by the Army and Navy last year, and expects to continue to do so this year, Mr. Field added.

The majority of the men's manufacturers in the industry have their plants located in New England, and these produce approximately 40 per cent of the men's shoes.

The volume of shoes that last year gave New England its record is estimated by Mr. Field at 175,000,000 pairs, out of the nation's total of 500,000,000.

While the full year's figures are not yet out, those for the first 11 months show that New England produced 155,106,219 pairs. This amounted to an increase of 20 per cent over the same period in 1940.

Of the three New England shoe states, Massachusetts had a 20 per cent gain, Maine 21 per cent, and New Hampshire 19 per cent.

Though Massamhusetts leads the country in shoes, this State has dropped from its easy primacy of a quarter century and more ago. Before the shoe industry spread out, Massachusetts used to make 60 per cent of the shoes. Now it frunishes about 20 per cent.

No all-time record was hung out by Massachusetts last year, for its estimated 92,000,000 pairs lags 25,000,000 behind the 117,000,000 pairs it made in the post-war boom of 1919.

November Review

A picture of the shoe industry in Massachusetts as it stands today is given by the New England Shoe and Leather Association in its review of November.

Massachusetts employed 40,000 workers, which was 14 per cent more than a year previous. Pay rolls ran 40 per cent higher. Average weekly pay amounted to $19.84.

Boston—Six shoe factories employed 1,610 workers during November at an average weekly pay roll of $37,633.

Brockton—Fourteen shoe manufacturers employed 3,493 workers and paid $76,548 for the week ending Nov. 15.

Haverhill — Seventeen shoe plants reported total employment of 2,876 during Novemhber at an average weekly pay roll of $50,044.

Lowell — Employment and pay rolls in five shoe factories amounted to 1,074 and $18,558, respectively.

Lynn—Nine shoe manufacturers reported 1,046 workers had been paid $12,921 during the week ending November 15.

Worcester—Employment in November in eight shoe factories of 1,639 workers showed a pay roll of $32,759.

Greek Actress Gives Homeland Message of Hope and Courage

Firmly assuring her fellow-countrymen that they "shall some day see Greece freed from Nazi oppression," Mme. Katina Paxinou, known as the "first lady of the Greek National Theater," broadcast a message of hope and courage in her native tongue over Boston's short-wave Station WRUL, yesterday afternoon.

Her stirring, and, at times, most dramatically emotional words moved her small studio audience of invited guests alternately from smiles to tears, and back again to smiles.

"Now that the United States is at our side, our misery will be shortened," she declared. "Words are inadequate to describe the admiration of those in this country for Greece and her heroic resistance. Your bravery has given courage to everybody, and will bring our present troubles to an end a little sooner."

Mme. Paxinou, bombed out of her home three times in London, and torpedoed during her first attempt to reach the United States, is in Boston for her American debut at the Colonial Theater tonight, where she appears in the Ibsen play, "Hedda Gabler."

Leaving England last March, her ship was torpedoed in the North Atlantic, and, after 18 hours spent in an open boat, she was rescued by a British warship. For the next four days, she said, the guns never ceased firing. Yet, during it all, she was able to cheer the seamen during the terrific ordeal. Returning to London, she came across later by Clipper plane.

"Greece will not give in to the enemy," she declared in her address." The men keep on fighting in the mountains. And the day that we all meet again is coming nearer and nearer, so every one of you will see Greece again, shattered, yes—but free from the barbaric heel—free!"

Pausing during her broadcast for a musical interlude, Mme. Paxinou laughed long and loud—and her studio audience joined with her—as a recorded marching song that had reference to Mussolini was introduced.

Sofia Vempo, Greek soloist, who made the recording, is said to have inspired the Greek soldiers with the song during the Italo-Greek campaign. Entitled, "Il Duce Dons His Uniform," it portrays the dismay expressed by the Italian Dictator when his Army was confronted by the Greeks in their "tsolias"—hooped skirts.

It was the hope of Mme. Paxinou whose family is still in Greece, that her broadcast not only would inform them of her safety, but would encourage the people of Nazi-occupied Greece to carry on in the struggle for final victory—"and freedom."

Greek Actress

By a Staff Photographer

Mme. Katina Paxinou

Who radiocast a message to her homeland over Station WRUL yesterday.

Royal Typewriter Plant Signs Pact With Union

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—A union meeting yesterday ratified a contract between about 500 workers and the Royal Typewriter Company granting a general wage increase of five cents an hour and providing for further conferences on the subject on July 1. All employees will receive in addition to the general increase, time and one half for all Saturday work and double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Members of the negotiating committee of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, Local 265, (Congress of Industrial Organization) said the contract was "the best that we could get under the present national conditions."

Feb. 1 to End Beano Games In Haverhill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 19—Beano games are to be banned in this City after the end of this month, under an order issued over the week end by Mayor Albert W. Glynn.

Not only was Chief of Police Henry J. Lynch instructed to close the games, but City Clerk Bernard H. Donahue was notified not to issue any further licenses.

Up to now, licenses for the beano games have been issued on a month-to-month basis. The three organizations now operating—the Haverhill Lodge of Elks; Haverill Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Division 13 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians—had been issued licenses for the month of January.

Beano games were flourishing when Mayor Glynn took over his office in January, 1939. For some time, he has realized that "the beano story has been the same here as in other cities," and in August, 1941, he ruled that beano was no game for the "kiddies," at least, not if the game was run as a money-making affair by civic organizations.

At that time, he issued an order forbidding participation in the game by children. The ruling resulted from complaints that children were seen playing beano in games sponsored by a Haverhill organization.

In placing the present ban on games, Mayor Glynn said: "It has been obvious that most people playing this game could ill-afford the expense incurred. Now, with the National emergency, it seems a good time to stop this game which is taking thousands of dollars from our citizens," he added. "With the war on, it is a good time to get on the right track."

Several other Massachusetts cities already have banned beano games, among them Boston, Somerville, and Watertown, which prohibited the game in the spring of 1940. Beano has been restricted in other cities to games for strictly "charitable" purposes, and for several years there has been agitation for a State-wide ban of the game.

Coming Rationing Changes a Name

To prepare the way for rationing of other commodities than tires Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, today ordered the local tire rationing boards in the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts to change their title to Rationing Board.

Within a short time these boards will undertake rationing of automobiles. It is expected that many other articles later will be subjected to strictly regulated distribution.

Mr. Joyce, at the same time, announced that although Washington planned to relax tire rationing regulations so that clergymen may purchase new tires, no order to that effect has yet been received. Until official notification is received, he added, local boards must continue to turn down applications from clergymen.

Relief 'Dutch' Lunch Wednesday

The British War Relief Society will hold a "Dutch Treat" luncheon at the ballroom of the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 12:15, it was announced today.

Victor Coen, a London barrister now on leave in the United States, will speak. Mr. Coen has been a volunteer fire watcher in London during the heaviest raiding of the war.

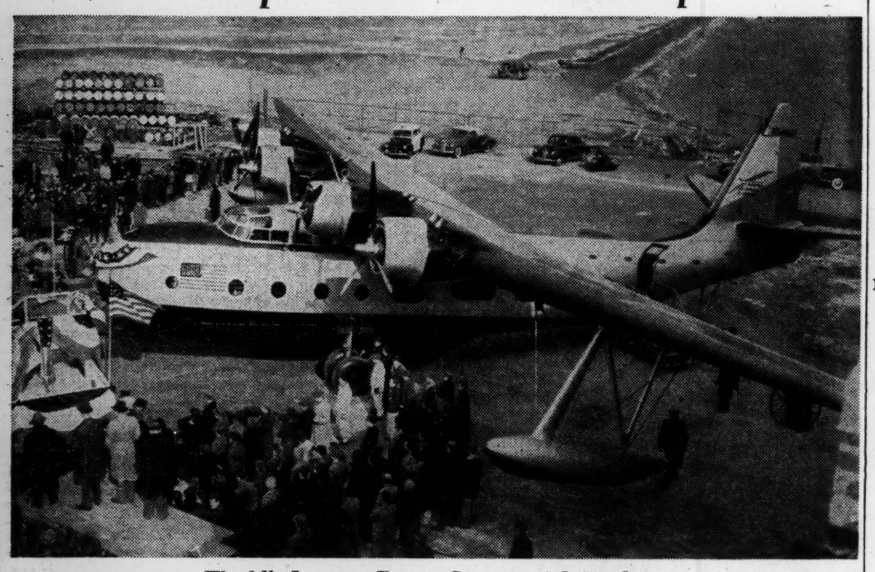
Stuart C. Rand, Co-Chairman of the Society, will introduce the speaker and Robert W. Mortimore, Vice-Chairman, will give a report on activities of the various units. More than 500 guests are expected.

Pro-War Aviation To Be Chamber Topic

What commercial aviation will offer to the public when peace comes is expected to be discussed by C. R. Smith, President of the American Airlines, Inc., when he appears as guest speaker of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 12.

Mr. Smith is to speak at the Chamber Building at the second members' luncheon of the year, and is expected to tell what aviation is doing to win the war and what may be expected afterward in the way of faster schedules, new devices, and the possible transportation of freight by air.

To Span Ocean in One Hop



World's Longest Range Commercial Airplane

The giant flying boat Excalibur, first of three built for non-stop trans-oceanic passenger service, as it was sponsored at Stratford, Conn., on Jan. 17 by Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice-President. The huge four-motored monoplane was constructed at the Vought-Sikorsky plant.

Snow time is playtime
Go north for your winter vacation — north where the snow lies deep. Hotel, resort, and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor tells of many delightful places in the northlands — and how to get to them.
Photo: Canadian Pacific Ry.

Question for Churchill: What of the Far East?

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19—Gratification at Prime Minister Winston Churchill's safe return is deeply felt, but the public and press alike are eager to get busy with straightening out the threatening situation in the East.

Concern over this situation is the dominant political sentiment here today. Britain's poor showing so far against Japan is undoubtedly the biggest dash of cold water for the British since Dunkirk.

Therefore what this country is awaiting more anxiously than anything else is news from Mr. Churchill of how his American visit is going to be used to turn the Far East defeats into victories.

Mr. Churchill has to answer charges by members of Parliament of military incompetence and unpreparedness in Malaya.

Allied Production

But still more important than post mortems on mistakes is the question of Allied production of war materials which, once again, has been shown to be inadequate for the vast Allied needs.

It is being asked here more anxiously than ever, "Will the Premier produce from his trans-Atlantic satchel plans capable of correcting the remaining production shortcomings?" "Will he agree to the constantly reiterated demand for a single all-powerful British production chief?"

Just as important in the view of many observers here will be Mr. Churchill's handling of the Dominions situation. How are the Australian, Canadian, New Zealand, and South African Governments to have a bigger say in the strategical decisions in which their troops are engaged?

Britain is aware of the extent of criticism in Australia, both from the press and from responsible politicians.

There is considerable disagreement in political circles here with Mr. Churchill on one point—whether or not he has got the best possible Cabinet.

Cabinet Possibilities

So strong has been the feeling in some quarters in favor of the reorganization of ministerial posts that the press has been busy with speculation in Mr. Churchill's absence as to what the changes will be. But today there is a marked modification in the tone of forecasts prompted by fresh indications since Mr. Churchill's arrival, that he may not be going to change his team much after all.

Views differ widely between Daily Telegraph's contention that there has been much irresponsible criticism of the conduct of the war in the Pacific and the rather typically extreme assertion of the Front Bench Labor Member of Parliament, Emanuel Shinwell, who declared at Manchester Saturday that the British Empire was breaking up, but that the men responsible were remaining in power. Mr. Shinwell called on the Premier to be as adventurous in reconstructing his Government as he was in his recent voyage to America.

In short, Britain interprets Mr. Churchill's visit to America as a daring and courageous quest for a victory plan. It is felt that he risked much—both personally and from the viewpoint of the allied cause. Now results are looked for.

The difficulty of the Premier revealing his plans without giving away secrets is recognized, but Parliament and the country are both determined to have a satisfactory explanation of the Pacific setbacks and to be reconvinced that the Premier would be right in still refusing to bow to pressure for changes in the Cabinet and for more direct Diminion representation in framing war policy.

U. S. Prestige Aids Allies in Near East

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19 (AP)—The United States entry into the war has greatly enhanced Allied prestige in the Middle and Near East, Sir Walter Monckton, Director General of the British Ministry of Information, who is on a visit here, said today.

"The people know that America has done much humane work in the Middle East and has no political ambitions here," Sir Walter said in an interview. "America has given much to the Near East and has taken nothing."

They Helped Lead the Way

Wide World

Americans Serving in Britain's Royal Navy

These American members of the British Royal Navy helped form the vanguard of the United States' entrance into total war against the Axis. Upper: The bridge and wheelhouse of the launch Aloha is used in practical training of officers. Second from right on the bridge is Sub-Lieut. Edwin F. Russell of Beverly Hills, Calif. Lower: Relaxation time in the wardroom of the naval training center. Left to right: Sub-Lieutenants Peter G. Morrison of Boston, Mass., William P. Homans, Jr., of Canton, Mass., and Edwin F. Russell of Beverly Hills, Calif.

Axis Aim in Mediterranean Essentially a Military One

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the German columns retreating in both Libya and Russia, Adolph Hitler has every reason to ponder over the connection between his land operations and political and economic war aims.

The drive into Russia, even though proclaimed to be an ideological crusade, was undertaken mainly for economic reasons. Nazi Europe had to be provided with quite a number of raw materials which were not to be found nearer than Russia, such as petroleum, manganese, and food stuffs. The defeats before Leningrad, Moscow and Rostov is therefore less grave as an ideological and military failure than as an economic setback.

The rout in North Africa, on the other hand, is a strategic reverse. The importance of the countries on the southern and eastern shore of the Mediterranean is slight. It lies in the fact that they are gateways to territories the possession of which would enable Hitler to meet some of his most pressing supply requirements. This applies to Libya and the whole African and Asiatic area bordering the Mediterranean.

1937 Trade Volume

A survey of the resources of the extra-European Mediterranean area will show that there is not much to be obtained in those countries, particularly not much of those things upon which Nazi Europe's war potential depends. Hitler would have to add two more Asiatic slices, Iraq and Iran, and all of equatorial Africa to his conquests, in order to experience an appreciable easing of his raw material troubles.

In 1937 the total trade volume—imports and exports — of those countries which today form Nazi Europe amounted to 18¼ billion dollars. In the same period the trade volume of the Mediterranean area was less than 1½ billion dollars or, to be exact, 7.7 per cent of the European figure. As it was, only part of the Mediterranean trade was done with the countries of present Nazi Europe. Some exports went to Great Britain, some to Russia, some to the Western Hemisphere.

One tenth of Nazi Europe's requirements could probably be met by the conquest of North Africa, from Morocco to Egypt, and of West Asia, from Palestine to Turkey.

That would seem hardly worth all the risks involved in such a grand-scale operation.

Much, however, depends upon the particular nature of the raw materials which could be obtained from the Mediterranean area.

Among the foodstuffs and raw materials most urgently needed in Nazi Europe are vegetable oils, tropical fruit, petroleum, rubber, cotton, wool, copper, tin, nickel, manganese and phosphates. The lack of vegetable oils is responsible for the serious deterioration of Nazi Europe's diet; it imperils the working of the soap industry and leads to the rapid decrease of the livestock which, in its turn, still further impoverishes the diet. Nazi Europe's net imports of vegetable oil were 1,845,000 metric tons in 1937. The amount exportable from the Mediterranean area was 11,700 tons, or slightly better than half a per cent.

Europe's need of the tropical products, coffee, cocoa, and tea, could not be satisfied by the Mediterranean area. On the contrary, the countries of that area are importers of those products. There is only one "luxury" with which they could provide Nazi Europe in an appreciable quantity, namely tobacco. The Mediterranean area could meet one third of Nazi Europe's tobacco requirements.

The area is completely lacking petroleum. Its own demand of one and a quarter million tons of crude oil and motor fuel would increase Nazi Europe's present deficiency of 15 million tons by roughly one eighth.

The area is also completely bare of rubber. But in this respect the situation would be more favorable insofar as the rubber requirements of that region are virtually negligible. Nazi Europe's rubber deficiency would therefore neither be based nor aggravated.

Cotton Imported

Nazi Europe has to import 98 per cent of its cotton and 70 per cent of its wool requirements. Egypt, by its potential export of 400,000 tons of cotton, and Turkey, Syria and Cyprus with a combined total of 14,300 tons, could satisfy one third of Europe's demands. The wool exports from the Mediterranean area could meet 15 per cent of the normal imports. In both items, the conquest of the Mediterranean area would act definitely in Hitler's favor, though far from solving the cotton and wool problem.

In the Mediterranean area Egypt and French Morocco are producers of manganese. Their combined output yielded some 90,000 tons in 1937. That should be of some help, but would still leave a deficit of 725,000 tons.

The prospect of meeting the phosphate requirements of Nazi Europe is much brighter. Before the war its total consumption of phosphates was 2¼ million tons. Forty per cent, or 900,000 tons, were produced at home, the remainder had to be imported. French North Africa—Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia—and Egypt are in a position to produce some 1,400,000 tons a year. Together withe Europe's own output the total demand for phosphates could therefore be met.

Strategic considerations and above all the urge to re-establish his military reputation may induce Htiler to embark upon a campaign in North West Africa and West Asia. He may be strong enough for such an adventure in spite of the German losses in Russia and Libya. But if he succeeded in conquering the Mediterranean area, this would prove the costliest of all his costly expeditions. He would have paid much more for it than he would ever get in return.

Two 'Frances' Share Deep Regard for Pétain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The physical suffering of France under Nazi rule is less than that of Norway or Belgium—far less than that of Poland or Greece, but its political disillusionment is greater.

Although the frontier between the Occupied and Unoccupied Zones is tighter than that between any two other nations in Europe, certain feelings are shared today by the whole French nation. Firstly, an aversion to the pro-Nazi Vichy Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, to Pierre Laval and all their accomplices; secondly a respect for Marshal Pétain.

British propaganda has vainly, and foolishly, tried to discredit the veteran Marshal. At the moment of writing it was highly probable that Marshal Pétain would be forced to yield the French Fleet to convoy Axis troops from Spanish ports to Tunisia: yet Frenchmen would not blame him for it. They would say that Admiral Darlan was the man responsible. They respect Marshal Pétain for his age and for his deeds in the last war. Without understanding this distinction, no one can begin to understand the temper of modern France.

Politically, Occupied France is as active as the Free Zone is idle. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French radio orders its men in Occupied France to lie low, but these orders are being ignored. Free Frenchmen are being landed by British planes and patrol boats with orders to use their personal authority to postpone a general insurrection. But German officers continue to be shot, with the probability of the mass shooting of hostages.

Apathy Supreme Sentiment

Hundreds and possibly thousands of innocent men may be shot in Occupied France before the war is over. Both Britain and General de Gaulle feel that for the moment this is a waste of life; but they have not been able so far to curb the steady crescendo of revolution.

In Unoccupied France the situation is altogether different. Apathy is the supreme sentiment. They do not even listen to the wireless any more. Their food and necessities have disappeared. But one can live on an eight-hour shift at the Gnome-Rhone factory outside Marseille, making airplane engines for the Reich. The alternative is to be shipped to North Africa on more or less slave labor for the Dakar Road.

No British aircraft remind them that any force remains but German might. In the great port of Marseille German submarines refuel, and the crews, in their brief intervals ashore, spread the tale of Britain's dying Navy.

After my imprisonment in Italy I travelled through the south of France, and everywhere I found this terrible listlessness of a people that has lost hope. From Americans in Vichy I learned of the disillusionment of half a nation.

They know only that they are hungry, and that Marshal Pétain is an old man who should be respected because he loves his children: les enfants de la Patrie.

Here in Lisbon we are still in touch with France. We meet diplomats like Nicholas Politis, former Greek Minister in Rome, now accredited to the Vichy Government, and we find in the cheap cafés here remnants of human wreckage that have escaped from French Concentration Camps.

We see both sides of the political picture. That is why we know that in Occupied France a growing revolution defies the mass murder of innocent men, while in what is ironically termed the Zone Libre men no longer care what happens so long as they can earn a scrap of bread.

Two Nations Now

There are now two French nations, political as well as geographical, united only in their respect for the veteran Marshal Pétain.

Food riots in the market place of Nice have been a common occurence in the past few weeks.

After the fall of France, special milk coupons were issued for children. Now they are stopped when the child reaches the age of six. There is no meat for them.

When I was in Unoccupied France not long ago, I found that you were technically allowed 90 grammes of meat 12 times a month—if you could get it. Cheese had been cut down to a ration of 20 grammes (about a mouthful) 11 times a month.

The bread ration was still 240 grammes a day, but you had to stay endlessly outside the bakers' to be certain of it.

Physical deterioration is most serious among the children. Moreover, many of these children are learning that you get food wherever you can steal it. In France today there are gangs of "Dead End Kids" who prowl the streets at night like poachers.

Nazi Morale: Falling—But How Far?

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19 — Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau's sudden passing increases the uncertainty which continues among expert interpreters here concerning actual conditions in Germany today. This is particularly so regarding German morale and relations between the various sections suspected of struggling for control of the Third Reich with, or even without, Hitler's acquiesence.

There is considerable speculation over the fact that six of 12 Field Marshals named by Hitler after the victory over France have been sacked within the last few weeks, and that the seventh has passed on suddenly.

The British press even goes so far as to contend that intrigue behind Hitler's back was responsible for the disappearance of General von Reichenau. Newspapers argued that this is based on the facts that General von Reichenau was Hitler's most pro-Nazi general and that the Berlin announcement of passing due to apoplexy did not accord with the fact that Herr von Reichenau was known to be particularly keen on athletics.

Some sections of the press conclude that General von Reichenau was eliminated by the Army as an open challenge to Hitler.

The grave difference between Hitler and his military adviser over the Russian war resulted in Hitler's dismissal of Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch and the Führer's assumption of the active Supreme Command indicates his momentary triumph over the military caste. Whether this can continue will depend upon two factors: Whether Hitler can through his "intuitions" check the retreat on the Russian front and thereby maintain his prestige among the German people, and whether the military caste decides that it's better to work with or without Hitler in the future.

Retreat Great Shock

Germans have suffered their greatest shock of the present war in their failure on the Russian front, and the retreat of their armies which had swept the whole Continent from Brest to the environs of Moscow and Leningrad, is sure to have a strong reaction upon German morale both among the fighting forces and at home. To what extent and in what manner Germans will be affected, however, remains to be seen. It is significant that morale is assumed to be lower in the German Army than among the civilian population. Cases of soldiers shot for insubordination have been cited. For some time past their sufferings on the Russian front have been enormous especially on the northern Leningrad and Moscow sectors.

The German press has carried eyewitness accounts of the hardships of German soldiers which must certainly have brought misgivings to readers within the Third Reich itself. Organization of wool collection to clothe soldiers must have convinced many Germans that their leaders had blundered in their preparations for the Moscow campaign. Many non-German observers conclude from this that as a consequence Hitler's "infallibility" would probably be shaken among his own people. This, however, implies that Germans will interpret the recent events as do free peoples. But this is a dangerous assumption.

Is It Rout to Germans?

Many Anglo-Saxons with the habit of seeing victory around the corner and of making their efforts conform to such hopes have already decided that the German retreat is really a rout already.

But do the Germans see it this way? They know that there are no natural defenses on the great Russian plains so that once the decision to retreat became inevitable, these Germans may well have been persuaded that under such circumstances the best thing to do was to put a large zone of desolation between the Russians and themselves. Under such conditions fighting on the Mozhaisk salient will appear to them simply as a prolonged rear-guard action and not as part of a rout. Further, it appears conceivable that the Germans today might argue that since Russia has proved itself so strong, the Führer was right to have declared war upon it when he did, otherwise Russia with ever-increased strength might have attacked when the German armies were facing the combination of a strong Britain and United States. Also that by advancing in the winter and extending their lines, the Russians are laying themselves open for a greater defeat when Hitler starts his great spring offensive. In studying a map the Germans are more likely to look at the great size of the territory captured from Poland and Russia than at the comparatively small area they have been compelled to surrender hitherto.

Catastrophe Necessary

In the case of Nazi Germany with its tyranny and suppression it is felt to be almost certain that morale won't weaken disastrously until a serious catastrophe has happened to Germany's armed forces. Such a defeat seems a long way off to many Germans, especially while their allies, the Japanese are successfully tieing up British, American, and Dutch forces in the Far East. Military and industrial circles, with their greater insight, knowledge and fears regarding the effect Hitler's new assumption of absolute control may have upon their future position in the nation, may have quite other ideas. The history of their part in the interim period between the last war and Hitler's rise to power shouldn't be forgotten. Hitler proved to be a willing accessory for years and gave them a colossal rearmament which no Weimar Republic could or would have done. Together they and Hitler marched, breaking Germany's word whenever it suited their purpose. Often they had doubts about Hitler policy—such as the Rhineland remilitarization and the Anschluss—but since his ruthlessness served their militarism most of the generals submitted or were retired.

Will they continue to submit now? Clearly it will depend upon the success or failure of Hitler's present Russian venture and its reaction upon Hitler's prestige. German generals with few exceptions haven't shown themselves skillful politicians but they have shown they know how to conserve German militarism from many vicissitudes. They will seek to do so again. Obviously whether they cooperate with Hitler will depend upon whether he regains his popularity. If he doesn't, there will clearly be an opportunity for the generals to combine with dissident elements in Germany first in an attempt to consolidate Germany's fighting forces to continue the war or, failing that, to secure more general sympathy and better terms in any armistice. German morale in general appears inclined more to depression but not as yet to open revolt. It lacks leadership. There is also the military caste anxious to avoid the responsibility for defeat and which is opportunistically waiting upon events.

Another Shakeup In Italian Army

Andi Agency to Associated Press
Rome, Jan. 19

Another shakeup in the Italian High Command was announced today, with Gen. Mario Roatta being replaced as Army Chief of Staff by Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio, until now Commander of the Second Army.

[A Rome broadcast said General Roatta was being given command of the Second Italian Army. He became Chief of Staff last March 25, when Marshal Rodolfo Graziani resigned his post.]

Axis U-Boat Offensive Launched Against U. S. Ships

Continued from Page 1

second torpedo but a second terrific explosion was heard within a couple of minutes after the first crash.

The tanker apparently gave way in the center, with the bow listing to starboard and the stern to port. Only one lifeboat managed to get away as the ship caught fire immediately and the flames enveloped the entire deck and rapidly spread into the oil slick on the water.

The survivors in the leftboat had several narrow escapes before getting clear of the ship.

Rescuers Were Wary

After about an hour in the boat, they were all clear of the fire and rigged their sail. Some three hours later, they sighted a vessel which picked them up but the ship apparently was wary and it was two hours after much signalling by a flashlight before they were taken aboard.

On several occasions, the Navy Department has warned American shipping that enemy submarines are ranging the length of the United States' east coast and that this U-Boat menace is increasingly serious. At the same time, the Navy has announced that it is "dealing" with the foe.

Confirmation of the Navy's warning has come from seamen recently landed in an eastern Canadian port from a sunken Panamanian freighter who said that the submarines were "almost as thick as catfish."

The fact that the latest attack occurred off the North Carolina coast, is taken to indicate that the enemy has placed its underwater craft in such a manner as to screen a large part of the northern half of the nation's eastern coastline. Although sinkings may occur farther south, it is held that the Axis will make its main effort in the areas lying between Boston and Norfolk, since the ports in this region handle the great bulk of eastcoast trade.

Say U-Boats Thick

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Jan. 19 (AP)—Survivors of a Panamanian freighter, torpedoed somewhere in the western Atlantic, asserted on their arrival yesterday that enemy submarines were "almost as thick as catfish" in the waters where they were attacked.

The survivors declared they saw a light on the submarine after abandoning ship and signaled the raider with a flare in the hope of obtaining aid. Instead the submarine fired on them, they said. They said each night they were adrift they saw submarines within several hundred yards of them.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that 34 members of the crew of a Russian merchant vessel, sunk in an accident off Nova Scotia, had been landed in Canada recently. Three women were among those rescued. So far as known no lives were lost.

British Navy Head Reports Big Losses In Nazi U-Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The First Lord of the British Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, said today that thousands of the best German U-boat crew members have been sent to the bottom, the British radio reported. Here is the BBC report of Mr. Alexander's speech, recorded at the CBS short wave listening station:

"Mr. Alexander said the strength of the Navy was growing in spite of heavy casualties. Not the least important factor of the battle of the Atlantic, he said, was the increase in the number of corvettes and escort ships.

"A heavy toll has been taken among the U-boats. Thousands of their best personnel have been sent to the bottom. It has been possible to rescue only very few. Many of their ace commanders and crews have been destroyed or taken prisoner."

N. J. Seeks a Grant For Taking Up Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19—Application has been filed by the New Jersey State Highway Department with the Work Projects Administration in Washington for a grant of $2,500,000 to be used in removing more than 60,000 tons of street car rails in New Jersey to provide much needed scrap for munitions or ship and tank construction.

Embedded in Trenton streets, for instance, are 5,000 tons of trolley tracks, enough to provide metal for nearly 250 medium tanks or three destroyers.

Under the proposed plan the State and various municipalities which have trolley tracks would put up an additional $300,000. The WPA would remove the rails and repave the streets.

Members of the A. F. of L. To Buy Billion in Bonds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—A $1,000,000,000 quota for purchase of defense bonds by its members and affiliated unions during the coming year has been set by the American Federation of Labor.

Announcing the quota yesterday, President William Green said an integrated drive to get every A. F. of L. worker to invest in defense bonds would be inaugurated Feb. 22 with a joint radio appeal by Mr. Green and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau.

Churchill Pilots Plane

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP) — The story of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to Washington was given new color today by the disclosure that he personally had piloted part way across the Atlantic the big 74-passenger flying boat in which he returned to Britain Jan. 17.

The disclosure was made by Commander J. C. Rogers, captain of the plane, who said the Prime Minister had banked the giant ship through two sweeping turns after getting the feel of the controls.

Mr. Churchill learned to fly before the World War, and caused some concern in Parliament during that conflict by risking his life in the air while serving as First Lord of the Admiralty.

His latest exploit was in keeping with an adventuresome career that has endeared him to the British public.

Commander Rogers, who described the Atlantic crossing as uneventful, said the Prime Minister had displayed "the keenest interest in operational technicalities" during the flight.

"It was just after breakfast," he said, "when Mr. Churchill came striding onto the control deck, wearing his 'siren' suit.

"After he had taken over he remarked casually that the aircraft was much different from the plane he had flown in 1913."

Commander Rogers disclosed that United States planes had escorted the flying boat during the first part of its trip, which was carried out with great secrecy.

So closely guarded were plans for the flight that few of those responsible for keeping contact with planes crossing the Atlantic knew they were sending directions and weather reports to a plane bearing Mr. Churchill homeward.

Once during Friday night, it was disclosed, a high official of the Air Ministry telephoned on a private line to inquire about aircraft movements over the Atlantic, and just before ringing off asked, apparently as an after-thought:

"How's that British Airways Boeing getting on?"

"All tickety boo," replied the Wing Commander in charge. "Dead right on the course and on time."

The plane landed 12 minutes ahead of schedule.

Rumania and Turkey Sign Trade Pact

ROME, Jan. 19 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—Rumania and Turkey have signed a new commercial treaty providing for an annual exchange of goods valued at 12,000,000 Turkish lire, Stefani News Agency reported today from Ankara.

Army Draft Backed By Ulster Premier

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 19 (AP)—Prime Minister J. M. Andrews declared Jan. 16 that, although military service is voluntary in Northern Ireland, he believed conscription to be "the only fair and equitable method of recruitment for His Majesty's forces."

He refused, however, to accede to a suggestion that his Government resign unless the British Government agrees to extend compulsory service to Northern Ireland ,where service is voluntary because of neighboring Eire's opposition to conscription.

His statement was in reply to a letter from Mr Edmond Warnock, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, urging that Prime Minister Churchill be told the people of Northern Ireland demand conscription.

Gandhi Explains His Stand on War

BOMBAY, India, Jan. 19 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared yesterday that "my resistance to war does not carry me to the point of thwarting those who wish to take part in it." Mr. Gandhi resigned last week as leader of the All-India (Nationalist) Party.

His remarks appeared in a signed article in the first issue of his English weekly Harijan, which reappeared yesterday after many months of voluntary suspension.

"I reason with them, I put before them a better way, and leave to them to make the choice," Mr. Gandhi wrote.

Jacomet Just Fired Jacomet Just Ousted

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 19 (AP)—A decree in the Official Journal retiring him disclosed that Pierre Jacomet—a leader of the Third Republic who is awaiting trial before the Riom war-guilt court—still was technically Comptroller General of the French War Department up to Jan. 17, a year and a half after the armistice.

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Jan. 19 (AP)—Louis de Benoist, French general agent for the Suez Canal Company who turned to the de Gaullist cause, has been deprived of his nationality by the Vichy Government.

This apparently was the first of the counter-moves threatened if the de Gaullists seek to gain control of the French interest in the canal.

Poles Assigned to Middle East

CAIRO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Poles now being assigned to a new fighting force in Soviet Russia after their release from prison camps are to go back into the field under the British Middle East Command.

An informed source said last night that Premier Joseph Stalin had agreed to allow 25,000 Poles of military age, chiefly men taken prisoner when Russia took over the eastern part of Poland by agreement with Germany, to leave Russia.

Polish forces already are fighting with the British—notably troops who were landed in the Libyan port of Tobruk when it was besieged by Axis forces now cleaned out of Eastern Libya.

The surrender of 5,500 Axis troops at Halfaya Pass during the week end cleared Eastern Libya of the last remaining menace to the Imperial lines of communication with advance elements 300 miles inside Libya.

Among the 5,500, a communiqué said yesterday, were two Italian Generals, whom the British identified as Fedele de Georgias and Francisco Buttafuoco, and a German Major.

It was also announced that British losses totaled less than 100 men killed and 400 wounded in the combined operations of eliminating holdout Axis garrisons at Bardia, Salum, and Halfaya along the flank of the Imperial offensive into Libya.

Anglo-Selassie Pact

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—A British-Ethiopian agreement was completed today in London providing for restoration of full sovereignty to Haile Selassie and for assistance to his reclaimed Kingdom designed to place it on a sound economic basis.

Details of the agreement are to be announced later but it was reported that it includes clauses covering close military co-operation during the war.

It was said that these probably provide for the use of British officers as advisers for the native Ethiopian Army and for free Allied use of bases and communications.

Haile Selassie, whose Kingdom was annexed by Italy in 1936, returned to his land from exile last year and aided in the campaign which wrested it and the rest of Italian East Africa from the Italians. He returned to Addis Ababa last May.

Crippled Grace Ship Safe in N. Y. Harbor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The crippled Grace Line Freighter Santa Elisa, which was in collision with the United Fruit Steamship San Jose Saturday night about 15 miles off Atlantic City, N. J., reached New York Harbor early today, a skeleton crew aboard and a gaping gash in her port bow. There was no loss of life reported in the accident.

In the collision the San Jose sank, but the entire crew of 35 was saved by rescue craft. Most of the 47 crewmen of the Santa Elisa, a brand new cargo liner, were safe on two different rescue craft, headed for undivulged ports. Officers at Third Naval District Headquarters reported that the collision was an accident and not the result of any enemy activity.

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Hawaii Politically Restive But United for Victory

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Jan. 17—War has brought more uncertainty, more threat of basic change, more fermentation among the diverse elements of control in this "Paradise of the Pacific" than anything which has come this way since the missionaries landed in 1820.

What is Hawaii's future? Probably nowhere else under the United States flag is the conflict between private economic interest—free capitalism—and the interest of centralized national power in Washington more acute. It is particularly so because the national interest of Washington manifests itself here today in military terms. Local interest is not challenged by New Deal reforms or Washington bureaucracy so much as it is by national military interest.

No man can say yet what the outcome will be. The possibilities for intelligent compromise are extensive and the shock of the attack on Pearl Harbor has produced a universal willingness to subordinate individual or group self-interest to the general welfare. With a spirit of compromise changes can be accomplished with minimum dislocation. But the uncertainties of war are equally capable of producing drastic changes.

Many of the surface changes already apparent are deceptive because transitory, but they suggest the story.

Planters' Dilemma

On the Island of Lanai 5,000 tons of pineapples have already rotted because the Navy is using barges and tugs for military purposes. Sugar planters don't know whether they will be able to harvest the new cane crops because 35,000 of their workers and most of their mechanical equipment is also on war work. And if they can harvest, shall they plant the old fields to cane again or convert to food staples?

The Moana Hotel, largest in the islands, now houses the crews of torpedoed merchant ships instead of tourists, and is to be converted shortly into a rest billet for naval officers. The Outrigger Canoe Club, once the most exclusive sporting center on these islands, has been opened to service personnel. The beach at Waikiki once was trod by the most important personages. Today it is the objective of almost every sailor from Pearl Harbor who can get an afternoon off.

The Filipino or Korean defense worker drives in his jalopy because he can get enough gasoline and more to drive to his work in the shops of Pearl Harbor while the sugar landlord stands on the street corner waiting for a bus, his limousine fuelless in his garage.

Retail merchants gaze wistfully at their bulging shelves of flowered and silken costumes and wish they had stocked up instead with blue jeans and leather jackets—which they could sell. The army has commandeered their khaki and gabardine.

Struggle Over Governorship

Mostly behind the scenes, but occasionally breaking out in newspaper editorials, a vigorous and confused political struggle is developing over the civil governorship of the Islands. Although all actual power is in the hands of the Military Governor, Gen. Delos C. Emmons, one group of Republicans is campaigning for the removal of Democratic Governor Joseph B. Poindexter, primarily on the ground that his health does not permit the decisiveness necessary in time of strain and hoping to put in his place Republican Samuel Wilder King, Hawaii's current delegate in Washington. But another group, more concerned about island economy than Republicanism, although nominally of the G. O. P., is trying to stall the King campaign in the theory that one of them may fall heir to whatever influence the Governor may be able to exert during wartime.

Before the outbreak of war high naval officers had more than once gone on record advocating a commission form of government for the islands, doing away with local elected government entirely. As yet no public steps have been taken in this direction, but naval sentiment in favor of such a course now that war is an actuality is stronger than ever and the possibility of it happening is what disturbs the old island residents more than anything else.

They see the storm clouds of such a Navy move in Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's statement on his return to Washington that the Japanese attack was aided by Japanese "fifth column" activities and by the tendency of naval authorities to stress the potential danger of the large Japanese element in the population.

Failure on Dec. 7

This Navy attitude is regarded as a build-up for complete suppression of civil government and substitution of a military-controlled commission which civilians regard as unjustified. It is pointed out locally that while the Japanese obviously had excellent espionage aid in the attack, the time for any Japanese rising was Dec. 7. That was the day when the guard was down and the opportunity ideal for subversive activity.

But according to Chief of Honolulu Police, W. A. Gabrilson, no single incident of subversive activity has been proven to have taken place either on the day of the attack or on any subsequent day. There is complete confidence on the part of local island police authorities and the civil government in their ability to cope intelligently and adequately with the Japanese problem and they contend that no valid reason exists for viewing it as anything more than a police problem.

But while the Japanese issue may constitute the most immediate and direct threat to continuation of civil government in the islands a more fundamental threat to the Hawaii of pre-war years lies in the economic situation. In the tourist posters Hawaii has been presented to the mainland as a resort spot of swaying palms, soft music and the graceful steps of native dancing girls. As a matter of fact it was nothing of the sort. The dancing girls existed only at the tourist hotels, the tourist trade, although ranking third on the list of Island business, was a distinct side line.

Languor Gone

Hawaii actually has become over the years one vast sugar and pineapple industry which has long since destroyed the languorous Polynesian civilization of Captain Cook's Sandwich Islands. Hawaiians as a race have ceased to exist. According to the Bishop Museum, there is no person living today of pure Hawaiian blood. Except for the synthetic hulas, mostly in jazz time, performed by high school girls who dress like any high school girls from Oshkosh or South Bend when they are not on the hotel stage, and for a native overtone given to what is called Hawaiian music, this is in all respects a typical American community, just as American in clothing, food, habits, means of transportation, police, architecture, business methods, social behavior, as Florida or California—or Illinois, for that matter.

The real Hawaii of today is a community of roughly half a million persons revolving around sugar and pineapple production, which accounts for 90 per cent of island exports and which has been emphasized to such a degree that the islands import more than 70 per cent of all their foodstuffs from the mainland.

If the plantations were plowed up and planted to food for local consumption, the island could be self sustaining—except for the military garrisons and Navy. But if this is done it means both loss of markets on the mainland which could never be entirely regained and a disruption of agricultural continuity which could never be wholly repaired. A field of sugar cane here can be cut from seven to 15 times before it must be replanted. It would take at least a decade, and probably more, to revive the sugar industry if it were entirely abandoned during the war. And the islands' prosperity has rested for half a century on sugar.

Power of the Plantations

On sugar and pineapples rests, also, the whole social and political structure of the islands. Those who own the land or manage the plantations and the shipping are the rulers of the islands. They own them in every sense. It has been a paternalism made benevolent for the most part by the heritage of its missionary founders, and also made prosperous by the Yankee instincts of those missionary families who moved over from the teaching of religion to the development of island agriculture.

But it has always been a paternalism ruled by a tight little group of families deriving from the missionaries. They inaugurated its business and its schools, which are, incidentally, of excellent quality. They tied it both politically and economically to the United States, but always kept direct control in their own hands. They gave it its institutions, its character and its government. It is their home, their property, their life.

Now for the first time a real challenge emerges to this whole picture. So far as the mainland is concerned, Hawaii is important as a military outpost. The 130,000,000 Americans on the mainland could get their sugar and the pineapples elsewhere. It is no moment to them who runs the local government of Hawaii so long as Pearl Harbor and its defenses can keep any hostile power at bay. To Washington and to the United States in general, Hawaii is Pearl Harbor, not sugar or "The Big Five" of island business.

New Force Rises

And with war this is more true than ever before. These people who have nurtured, developed—some persons use the word "exploited"—and brought about what Hawaii is today see a new force rising over their domain which has no interest in the perpetuation either of their economic interest nor of their political control.

If the military interest of the mainland is put ahead of everything else and exercised without sympathy for the existing scheme of things, this Hawaii of the traders and sugar planters and shippers may be transformed beyond all recognition. It may become, in fact, the military Gibraltar of the Pacific, with everything extraneous eliminated. Like the District of Columbia, whose economic life revolves around only one thing, the Federal establishment, Hawaii would revolve exclusively around the Army and Navy. And that means the end of the heritage of the missionaries and the Yankee traders. Waikiki would be just another Coney Island for the fleet ashore. Pineapple and sugar for the mainland would become potatoes and beans for the fleet and for the civilians who work for the Army and Navy.

At Present There's a Job to Do

After the war it might again be the great shipping and air crossroads of the Pacific, but would ownership and control of shipping remain in local hands? All this makes the sense of change and uncertainty which have rolled over these islands with the clouds of war.

But that is for the future Despite the uncertainties and inner strains, the people of these islands have, even if with many a backward, longing glance toward the "good old days," torn down the "business as usual" slogan and pitched in. If they must, they will plow up their sugar plantations. No matter how their interests may suffer if war brings the end of the old Hawaii, they would suffer infinitely more if Japan were not defeated. They have the same first interest as the Navy and as Washington.

The islands are in the war and pulling hard. They have more to lose than the mainland unless victory is won. The fact that they may also have less to gain from victory hurts more than a little But that has no bearing on the importance of bending every effort today to one thing—victory. They are in the front line—and doing a good job of it, as anyone can see who tries to drive through the silent, darkened streets of Honolulu at night. There is nothing relative about the blackout here. It is absolute and complete, and not a person moves on the streets except military personnel, police, and an occasional newspaperman going home from a late trick.

Emmons' Warning

HONOLULU, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Hawaiian Islands will be "strictly on a war basis for a long time" and sacrifices will be required, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor and Commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department, said.

General Emmons, addressing a Chamber of Commerce meeting, also reiterated that an "increased quantity of troops and materials have arrived, and more will come as needed." He added that "ample military resources are ready for the enemy in case he chooses to come."

He warned against witch hunting or vigilante action, and said that "those disloyal in design, words, or action will be dealt with swiftly and severely," but "there has not been and will be no mass condemnation or mass punishment unless forced by military necessity."

Disobeyed Rules but Downed Japanese

International

When Bombers Came Sergeant Did Duty as He Saw It

Technical Sergeant William L. Bayham had no more right to use a machine gun than a tank driver has to pilot a pursuit plane. But when the Japanese raided Wheeler Field, Oahu, on Dec. 7, the sergeant grabbed a 50-caliber gun like the one he is aiming in the picture and blazed away. Results: the Japanese lost a bomber; the sergeant is up for citation.

British Hold Burma Premier For Plotting With Japanese

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Premier U Saw of Burma, who quit London last November after failing to obtain Dominion status for his country, has been arrested by the British for plotting with the Japanese.

An official announcement today indicated that seizure of the Premier had balked a conspiracy to hand over to the Japanese the British Asiatic possession which holds a vital role in the defense of Singapore.

This statement, issued from No. 10 Downing Street, Prime Minister Churchill's official residence, said U Saw had been "in contact" with the Japanese since the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

"This fact has been confirmed by his own admission," the statement added. "His Majesty's Government accordingly has been compelled to detain him and it will not be possible to permit him to return to Burma."

Just where U Saw was taken into custody was not disclosed. He went to Washington from London and was in Hawaii on his way back home when the Japanese started the war in the Pacific. This forced him to reverse his journey.

[U Saw left Lisbon Jan. 3 by airplane for Cairo, according to a Lisbon dispatch of Jan. 4.]

U Saw declared defiantly after his conferences here with Mr. Churchill that his trip "was not satisfactory and not commensurate with the amount of risk I have taken in coming to England.

"We would rather trust the devil we know than the devil we don't," he added. "When I get back to Burma I shall have to say that Britain has nothing to give us, in which case . . ."

But he didn't get there to say it.

The suave, polished U Saw was considered one of the most picturesque characters in the political-diplomatic world. The "U" in his name means "revered sir," or familiarly, "Uncle," and is given to elder statesmen and other Burmese of prominence as a mark of respect a step above Maung, which means "mister."

Burma is now being used by the British for air bases for planes attacking the Japanese thrusting down the Malay Peninsula.

It also offers a starting point for a flank assault upon the invader and is the starting point of the Burma Road, over which move American and other war supplies for Chinese Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

When U Saw Saw 'Front Line'

Associated Press

Burma's Premier in Britain Last Fall

Premier U Saw of Burma, who has been arrested by the British for "contacting" the Japanese, is shown on a conducted tour of Britain's "front line" along the English Channel when he visited the British Isles in the fall.

German Initiative Gone, British Envoy Tells Russian Ally

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (AP)—A farewell message from Sir Stafford Cripps, retiring British Ambassador to Moscow, published yesterday by the Government newspaper Izvestia, declares that the Germans have "lost the initiative and we must never allow them to regain it."

"The alliance between our two great countries must be made firmer and stronger yet so that together we may accomplish the task so well begun," the message says, adding:

"We must strike now wherever we can. The British Army is playing its part in Libya where the Germans and their fascist servants are recoiling before our advancing troops.

"We must give them no rest, no time to re-form their armies, no chance to strike in some other theater of war.

"They have lost the initiative and we must never allow them to regain it."

Japan Forces Bank on Occupied Areas

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A new Japanese bank is being set up by decision of the Tokyo Cabinet in order "to finance industries, support national currencies and undertake transactions necessary for the development of newly-occupied regions in the south." It will be known as the Bank for the Development of Southern Countries, with a nominal capital of 100,000,000 yen—in peacetime, around $50,000,000 but less than half of that by quotations of last autumn—and authority to increase this tenfold by bond issue.

The pattern for this latest undertaking was set in earlier chapters of Japan's conquests. There have been other banks, and specialized development companies. It is easy enough to discern the theory, but it has usually been extremely difficult to find any economically sound business ability or honesty directing subsequent courses. In effect, all these projects (with few if any exceptions) have been pure instruments of exploitation—professing to assist and build up the conquered, but in practice only systematizing to some extent a process of legalized looting.

It was significant to learn that upon their entry into northern Luzon the Japanese Army brought counterfeit Philippine bank notes, prepared in advance for this purpose. This was a crude but not unprecedented sample of what is bound to happen, under one guise or another, in whatever territory Japan brings under the power of its arms.

Military notes such as Shanghai has now known for several years afford a more candid means of taking over the property of occupied areas by a means one degree short of outright confiscation. Finally there come notes of some such organ as this Bank for the Development of Southern Countries, similar to the Federal Reserve Bank of North China, and the Hwa Hsin and other banks organized at various times in Shanghai and Nanking for middle coastal China.

Printing Press Supreme

The underlying authority of all such currencies is not silver, gold or foreign currencies, but Japan's bayonets. On occasion there has been provision of some small, much-advertised store of metal or foreign exchange but this never has amounted to much, and it must be regarded as a form of temporizing practiced when Japan is trying to compete with other currencies.

In the present instance there certainly will be no buffer between the printing press and the helplessly captive ultimate consumer of such currency, who of course is simultaneously the producer of the commodities Japan covets.

Since the word "yen" is employed in designating the capital of the new bank, it might be presumed that the institution will be linked up with Japan's own national currency, but experience indicates that not even this moderate safeguard is likely.

The tendency is for these new currencies to be strictly fiat, and recognized as such, at the outset; but for them to gain strength gradually. In China the national currency has displayed remarkable tenacity in holding its own at almost all points, but breaks-through did finally develop—first at Tientsin and Peking, more slowly at what until recently was the international port of Shanghai, one of the world's great "black markets" up to the time Japan warred upon America and Britain.

Pattern of Exploitation

It is evident that in establishing the Bank for the Development of Southern Countries, the Japanese have in mind following the pattern of exploitation much farther than the conduct of a routine banking business—important though it is to float their new currency in occupied territory.

It will be only a matter of time before counterparts are found in these rich southern areas for the North China Development Company which was organized at Peking after the holding in March, 1938, of a "Sino-Japanese Economic Conference" under the chairmanship of the puppet Wang Keh-min.

This company had a capitalization of 350,000,000 yen (in theory) and was a sort of holding organization for every conceivable sort of monopolistic enterprise with promise of tapping North China's resources.

Nothing was overlooked—mines, communications, agriculture—and beside this development project stood the Koa-In or North China Affairs Board which functioned as agent of the Japanese Army and policy-forming group. It is safe to forecast that the Navy will be equally up and coming in directing a South Seas exploitation on which it has long had its eyes covetously fixed.

Start Made at Manila

Already at Manila the Japanese have arranged, among other things, for the control of exports and imports. This is for the time being rather meaningless, since there can be little trade of any description with any other points, but it is expected that in due course there will be a start of commercial intercourse between a captive Philippines and Japan—which, if the plan works out, will later extend to other points friendly with or under the sword of Japan.

What is wanted now is to establish a system whereby all the newly occupied areas will be initiated into a scheme of "Nippon uber alles" in an economic way.

There will be political machinery also, as witness the prompt readjustment of the Shanghai Municipal Council under chairmanship of Katsuo Okazaki, Councilor of the Japanese Embassy, and also the installation of Jorge Vargas as Mayor of Manila on a program of full collaboration with the Japanese—but nowadays it is the economic side which really counts and no one knows it better than those directing the destinies of an ever-greater Dai Nippon.

But all this economic skeleton can be clothed with flesh and blood only by one further step, which is the enlisting of the genuine cooperation of the people of the occupied areas. It is in this final essential that Japan has thus far failed everywhere since beginning her full-dress assault upon China in the summer of 1937.

Decline in Production

The record before that is less clear—Korea and Formosa, for example, were brought well to hell and turned into profitable units, while "Manchukuo" showed promise despite high costs of development—but of the shortsighted greed manifested from mid-1937 onward there is no question, nor is there any question that it failed in its aims from any long-term point of view.

In other words, there was some quick fruit of robbery but an equally quick decline of most production. Monopolies which sought to buy North China cotton at prices lower than it cost the farmer to grow cotton only drove the farmer into growing sustenance crops for his own use.

Even Manchuria suffered a setback as the soya bean growers held back on their crops and showed a similar tendency to grow food instead. Faced with a type of enforced "co-operation" which meant only that the Japanese took a large half without repayment, Shanghai industrialists and bankers refused to fall in line. And so it went.

So it will go in other areas farther south if the Japanese continue to be dominated by military thinking in the economic field. But Japan has shown capacity for learning by experience in other things, such as the effective employment of bombing planes. Perhaps the same will prove true in economic matters. It is not impossible that some of the Japanese propaganda to native people, about "co-prosperity," will be mixed with a little saving truth. In that case the democratic task will prove even harder than at present.

Tokyo Premier Asks Aid of Predecessors

(Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)

Berlin, Jan. 19

Japanese Premier General Hideki Tojo sought the cooperation of several former Premiers, including Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Gen. Noboyuki Abe, at a conference today with his predecessors at Tokyo.

The Premier, Foreign Minister Shigenroi Togo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, and other officials reported on war developments.

Royal Hawaiian

HONOLULU, Jan. 19 (AP)—Navy authorities said Jan. 16 the Royal Hawaiian Hotel would be leased by the Navy for use as a rest and recreation facility for officers and enlisted men.

A portion of the hotel's accommodations for 700 persons may be made available to Army personnel.

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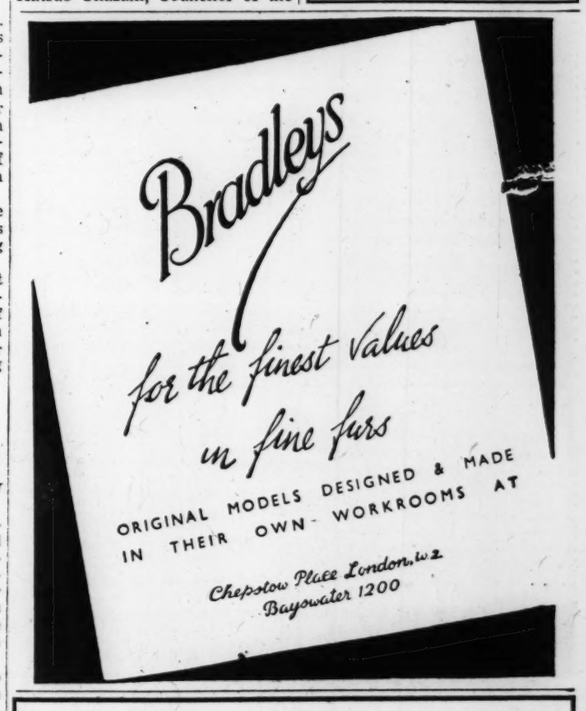
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Far-Reaching Program Laid for Youth

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A comprehensive integrated plan for the education, employment, and recreation of American youth probably more far-reaching than any ever proposed in the United States by organizations studying youth problems, and designed to co-ordinate immediate wartime measures with post-war youth reconstruction, has just been launched in the form of a series of 74 recommendations incorporated into a report, "Youth and the Future," by the American Youth Commission.

These recommendations deal with youth employment, with work programs in and out of school, with the future of the CCC and NYA, with the problems and needs of migrant youth, with public school curriculum reorganization to meet the actual needs of young people in all walks of life, with citizenship training, minorities, with Federal aid for equalizing educational opportunity in the broad sense, with the strengthening of local and state educational leadership and a clarifying of its relation to Federal operation, as well as with plans for checking and building up the health and fitness of all children and youth as part of their educational experience, and for enriching their opportunities for wholesome leisure-time activities.

The recommendations, which climax six years of intensive research into the problems of youth on the part of the Commission, have been formulated in recent months under the chairmanship of Owen D. Young. By comparison with the totalitarian way of dealing with youth, this report with its urgent, clearly stated body of recommendations for public action placed squarely before the people of the United States is felt to offer a positive democratic answer to Axis methods of building a future citizenry.

Wide Range

While the "youth" considered specifically by the Commission are thought of as young people of 16 through 20, except for a few serving as assistant supervisors or key workers up to the age of 25, the entire age range of children and young people is included through the fact that the whole public school system receives a thorough analysis in the report. In order to make practical the Commission's recommendation of a nation-wide school minimum leaving age of 16, as well as to meet the needs of both city and rural youth of all walks of life, many changes in the school system are deemed essential.

Instead of patching up the numerous duplications now existing at various levels, and the areas of curricula handed down almost intact from another and different day, it is recommended that the public school system throughout the nation be reorganized to provide a continuous integrated progress from the nursery school and kindergarten through the 14th grade.

In addition, an adequate number of public junior colleges and public technical institutes at the top of these 14 grades and available to all, is needed for every State.

The present "white collar" training of the usual high school would under this plan be brought down to earth with an enriching of handicrafts and vocational training for industrial and agriculaural youth and with work and citizen-training programs for all.

Public school community service, opportunties for wage employment, for remedial reading for those who need it whether in school or out of school, a program of education for out-of-school youth offered by all public schools, are among the public school responsibilities highlighted by the Commission's report.

CCC and NYA

The CCC and NYA under the plan would be constituted under a single youth work projects administration. For youth, however, there would be no requirement as to relief status or financial needs. All youth whether in school or out must have "the opportunity to gain work experience," and these two organizations, operating as a single major subdivision of the Federal Security Agency (under which the Office of Education also operates) would merely supplement and widen the work opportunities provided by private individuals and by the public schools in co-operation with their local communities.

The CCC and NYA resident centers would therefore be strengthened and increased, and should further be utilized more than at present for health and fitness building. In addition, the Commission recommends resident public vocational schools in every State sufficient in numbers and so located that they will take care of both city and rural youth who have no local schools of this sort to attend. These, begun under Federal control, would be turned over to the States "where the State can and will make appropriate arrangements for continuing them without impairing their value" and where they serve youth within that State. For migrant youth taking part in planned interstate migrations (crop picking, etc.) Federal-owned and operated residential vocational schools at strategic locations are further recommended.

Well aware that any all-out reorganization of the public school system along recommended lines would probably have to wait until after the present war emergency, the Commission urged that the public for the present concentrate upon conserving the already realized gains of the schools until conditions clear up, while at the same time it study and go forward with remedial action where specially needed.

Elementary Schools

Among these remedial actions recommended was, first, making a "sound elementary school education accessible to all youth, regardless of race." Expanding vocational education "to supply training for industrial and agricultural occupations" is a second. A third is to teach young people in an active, live way "the values and practices of democracy."

In its recommendations for a long-range reconstruction youth program the Commission would make work as an educational experience, a "required subject" throughout the child's and young person's school life. This is not only to minimize financial differences between pupils and to make it possible for children of low-income families to earn and thereby remain in school, but to provide opportunity for growth and training in responsibility and in school and community service.

Through the NYA the school, reaching out to serve the community, would develop work programs much more comprehensive and far reaching than as at present. For example, as part of a recommended increase in the present school lunch program described in another part of the report is the recommendation that students be given jobs in this field. With the minimum school leaving age set at 16 throughout the Nation, as the Commission recommended, student aid programs to enable every young person to remain in school without being a drain on his family would obviously have to be appreciably increased and strengthened; and many aspects of this are taken up in sections of the report.

Every young person continuing his formal education beyond the twelfth or thirteenth grade should first be made to undergo several months' experience "in some realistic form of gainful employment (six months' full time or twelve months' half time experience)," it is also urged by the Commission, "at least as an aim toward which to work."

Training in "both levels of citizenship (confronting and contributing)," was listed as a responsibility of the schools; and as part of this training the teaching of reading at all age-levels was emphasized. In this connection remedial reading help should be made "accessible to all who need it and should be especially emphasized in all training programs for out-of-school youth," the report states further. "Defective reading ability is a major handicap to citizenship and to personal success throughout life," it was declared.

Abolition of City Commission In Salt Lake City Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Because it lends itself to both "organizational and procedural" weaknesses, a Chicago firm which made an "efficiency study" of Salt Lake City's municipal government has recommended abolition of the commission form of city government in favor of one of two other plans—the council-strong mayor or the council-manager form.

A 97-page report was presented to the mayor and City Commissioners covering the study by the Public Administration Service of Chicago. The report, for which taxpayers paid $2,500, embraces every activity of the city and recommends a long list of changes, headed by the proposed change in the central governing body.

The report recommended neither of the two alternative plans outright, but threw some weight to the side of the "council-manager" plan by stating it "has certain advantages."

The strong mayor plan, according to the report, involves an elected city council as the legislative or policy making body and an elected mayor, with powers of veto and appointment, as chief administrative official.

Council-Manager

The council-manager plan also includes an elected council, serving as a legislative body, but the chief administrative official is a city manager appointed by and responsible to the elected council.

The report noted Salt Lake City once had a council form of government, but that it was replaced with the commission form in 1912.

"After almost 30 years of commission government, it is apparent that administrative responsibilities have not been sufficiently unified to serve the best interests of the municipal government," the report stated. "There is considerable duplication of effort and equipment; many activities that have similar operating characteristics or objectives suffer because they are performed by different departments."

A city manager, the report noted, "can be chosen primarily on the basis of his experience as an administrative officer . . . whereas an elected mayor is more likely to be chosen because of personal popularity. In addition, there is less possibility of undesirable conflict between the city manager and the elected council that employs him than there is between mayor and council in a strong mayor type of government."

The report said a "less extensive reorganization" could be effected without legislation or chartering by creation of a "hybrid" commission-manager form of government in which the City Commission would act only as a legislative and policy forming body and would employ an "administrative officer to take general charge."

Reshuffling Plan

"A less desirable and the least effective type of reorganization would consist merely of reshuffling the assignments to the existing commissioners on a somewhat more logical basis," it added.

In a separate section, the report proposed the city health department be merged into a city-county health unit.

Operation of the civil service system for police and fire departments was rapped by the report, which noted the civil service commission has overstepped authority. It proposed instead a "merit system" for all departments, including fire and police, which would require "abolition of the present civil service commission."

A "personnel board," nonadministrative, would be set up to "hear grievances and review disciplinary actions upon petition of employees concerned."

The report strongly recommended a central garage-shop to supplant four separate ones now operated by as many municipal departments, except that the fire department would continue to operate a garage-shop for fire equipment only.

Treasure Island Transfer

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 19 (AP)—The California Legislature sent to the Governor today a bill giving San Francisco authority to transfer title to Treasury Island to the Navy Department for use as a permanent base.

Fireman Becomes 'Iceman'

Associated Press

In Case of Fire Keep Cool

Battalion Chief William Travers of the New York Fire Department became a veritable walking cake of ice as he directed his men battling a four-alarm fire in frigid weather in Brooklyn on Jan. 16.

Axis 'Nerve-War' Propaganda Aims to Split United Nations

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Close monitoring of short-wave radiocasts from Berlin, Rome, Tokyo and Axis-occupied countries on both sides of the world has disclosed a remarkable propaganda game in recent weeks, all grooved to a single made-in-Berlin pattern.

It is psychological warfare, the war of nerves, working in high gear. There is no doubt in official Washington that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda chief, is directing the campaign hoping to create friction in United Nation ranks by short-wave air blasts giving differing versions of the same circumstances, sauced up to catch the attention of different national, racial, or other groups in Allied ranks.

Some of this propaganda would be funny if it were not serious. Attention has been called to the simple technique used in seeking to stir up British-American discord over Pacific war incidents.

British listeners were told that American admirals wept crocodile tears over the loss of the big British warships Prince of Wales and Repulse—the Nazi radio voice declared these admirals actually were delighted. At the same time, an Axis radiocast tuned to American reception said British naval circles privately rejoiced over the destructive Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor.

Another Axis dodge is simultaneous announcement to Americans that they have become British puppets and to the British public that the American war aim is to seize former British world markets and even parts of the British Empire in perpetuity in the guise of joint defense measures. Much also is made of alleged disgruntlement in the British and American armed forces over united command arrangements which would put them under orders of foreign leaders.

Impending world communism, due to collaboration with Russia, seems to be the most favored theme of Axis short-wave artists. The public of the United Nations which cares to listen will hear over and over again that they are a collection of "military and political cripples" certain to be dominated by Russia if Hitler's great "crusade" fails.

The Rio de Janeiro effort of American republics to reach a unity of action as well as purpose came in for special treatment from all three Axis sources. The "peaceful" intentions of the Axis toward all the Western Hemisphere were compared to American "warmongering" and cynical "ultra imperialism" in Latin America. Assignment of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles rather than Secretary Cordell Hull to head the American delegation was played up as an "insult."

The plain purpose of the short-wave barrage, so far as this country is concerned, is to concentrate American public attention on the Pacific Front to the exclusion of what is going on in Europe. Berlin obviously hopes the American public will demand a stoppage of the flow of lend-lease war goods to Britain and Russia until Japan has been dealt with. Every Japanese victory claim is instantly picked up and multiplied as illustrating American defenselessness in the Pacific and on the West Coast, although, at the same time, the air waves carry fulsome assurances that neither Germany, Italy nor Japan has any purpose or desire to attack the continental United States or any other country in this Hemisphere.

One other Axis short-wave appeal should be noted, intended for peoples of the far side of the Pacific. Warnings to the Chinese, Filipinos, Pacific islanders of all shades and racial background to beware of "the white peril" are thundered endlessly.

Up to now, American air listeners have been more or less remote from the radio propaganda aspect of the war in Europe and more interested in news and entertainment at home. The official monitoring of Axis short-wave efforts leaves no doubt that an insidious effort to reach them and fill them with doubts and unrest is in progress and is difficult to offset except by public common sense.

Dies on Trail

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee Investigating Unamerican Activities said the Axis powers had succeeded in slipping propaganda into this country since United States entry in the war through use of intermediaries in other countries.

He told newsmen that part of the Committee's inquiry into "country-wide fifth column" activities would be directed toward uncovering and smashing that machinery, which, he declared, was fostering disunity and distrust and impeding the country's war effort.

His statement came following a closed Committee hearing, during which four persons from Philadelphia were questioned. Mr. Dies said that he would not "at this point" identify individuals or organizations working directly with the Axis powers.

But he said that the main organization supplying propaganda had a "direct connection" with Nazi Germany. While not identifying that organization, he said the Committee would show later receipts of cash and its expenditures in carrying on the work.

Big Check for Bomber —Big Size, Big-Hearted

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Treasury has received a huge check "to help buy a bomber."

It was a draft on the First Trust Savings Bank of Davenport, Iowa, for $98.94 written on a piece of cardboard 16½ by 9 inches. It represented the pay of 24 employees of the Simmons Engineering Company of Davenport for working on off time.

War Restores Colonial Valor To U. S. Farms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Much is said of civilian defense in cities, but American farms are active too. The spirit of early America when co-operation was necessary among farmers is returning, and the old-fashioned adage about a "stitch in time" is finding a modern application.

Live-at-home projects inaugurated on many American farms during the Dust Bowl years as a means of overcoming economic difficulties are being converted into thrift plans to make farm families more self-sufficient. These projects also make increased contribution to the nation's wartime production possible.

Through the Farm Security Administration in the Western States a 7-point thrift program is under way. It is the FSA's live-at-home program for depression years enlarged and oriented for wartime conditions. Having brought orderliness and planning to the American farm in a time of depression, it is doing the same today with the purpose of fitting the American farm fully and completely into the wartime picture.

Farm Housekeeping

Co-operatives for the exchange of labor, the exchange of farm tools, for purchase of seeds and feed, for community canning projects, and for various types of co-operative buying are being arranged under the direction of FSA county supervisors or home-management supervisors.

Farm housekeepers are being shown how to care for clothing, how to remodel old things so that they represent the latest mode. Care in salvaging buttons, zipper arrangements, and unusual materials is being taught.

Beyond the question of mere salvage is the program of teaching new skills to the American farmer and his family. If furniture is expensive or difficult to secure, if the Army needs blankets, the farm family need not go without, for furniture-making, mattress-making, quilting and many other homespun skills have returned to the farm. There is even a tendency to return to the old necessity for making soap and candles as in the days of Daniel Boone!

All these things, of course, are not because America is in drastic need, but that the program of thrift may help speed up production in industry and on the farm for a maximum contribution to the war effort.

Increased Production

In the matter of food, farmers are doing everything possible to increase the production of their lands. Through the FSA program they are raising as much of the food required for their own families as possible. Use of skim milk and of windfall fruit, and canning of as many products as possible is being urged. Through FSA-arranged co-operatives pressure cookers for canning are being made available to groups of housewives throughout the West.

That thrift may come to the American farm through planning, the FSA's agents are also leading discussion classes in which the wise use of time and the importance of budgets and records of costs and profits are analyzed. Farm wives are being advised to study the standard grades of materials. Co-operatives for buying household essentials are being set up.

Meanwhile instruction in Red Cross and civilian defense is reported going forward in all farming sectors under direction of authorities in local centers. FSA field supervisors have been instructed to aid borrowers under the program in methods of civilian protection, according to L. I. Hewes, Jr., the Regional Director.

Many Problems Are Posed By Evacuation From Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Women and children evacuees from Alaska who began arriving here soon after war was declared with Japan have continued well into January. This is not, however, a literal evacuation of Alaskan families. Permanent residents are not being forced to leave. Those coming out at this time are wives and children of men from the Army, the Navy, and construction projects.

Included in the evacuated groups are the wives who have been sailing from here for a year and more, happy to join their husbands as soon as living accommodations were provided. Some are brides, others are wives of Naval officers who have grown philosophical about being moved, and others are wives of engineers and construction craftsmen.

All have had to leave. They had to leave in haste. They had to leave in secrecy cautioned to tell no one whence they came or details of the bases. The records show that they didn't "talk."

The reason given for evacuating these families is not only the danger of attack but that their presence at the bases would mean just so many more persons to protect and so many more mouths to feed, where most food supplies must be sent in by boat.

The placement of these families as they have arrived by either Government transport or commercial carrier has been no small matter. The Evacuation Committee of the Red Cross, the Army Embankment Center, Navy officials, and friends have been concerned in finding living quarters or transportation back to their homes in western and middle-western states. Many of the mothers have children to care for.

Living conditions in the hastily built bases which these evacuees left are still very much in the pioneering stage. Prices of rents and food in the Territory today are in some places comparable to those of gold rush days and milk at 35 cents a quart is reported.

But in spite of these conditions and living in tiny shacks or wearing rubber boots versus high-heeled pumps, most evacuees would prefer to have stayed with their husbands and Daddies.

Women from one of the bases have formed themselves into a club of some 60 members. They help each other in finding homes, they compare notes based on letters from the base, they keep in touch with those women who have been forced to return to homes in other states, and try to keep intact the bond of fellowship which they found at one of the far outposts.

Hollins to Celebrate Centenary in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLINS, Va.—Hollins College here will celebrate its centenary in May, college officials have announced. Alumni from almost every State in the Union are expected here to participate in the ceremonies commenerating the 100th anniversary of its foundation.

Date for the celebration has been set between May 16 and 19. Invitations to special guests will be mailed in March, it was said.

Canadian Parliament To Tackle Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 19—The Parliament of Canada meets at a time of grave political tension and in the midst of an economic revolution. For the next six months or so the deliberations of Parliament will revolve around these factors which, of course, are both part of the process of war.

Political tension, which will test the strength of the Government and the resourcefulness of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King as never before, is concentrated on the issue known ambiguously as "Conscription."

This is assured by the announcement of Arthur Meighen, Conservative Party leader, that he favors total conscription of manpower for service in Canada and outside Canada. Mr. King's position was set forth on Nov. 12 last in a considered statement to the House of Commons. "I want it to be distinctly understood," he said, "that so far as the principle of compulsory selective national service is concerned for Canada, in Canada, I stand for that principle. I have never taken any other stand. . . . It has been applied in connection with military training and applied in a number of other directions I might mention. How much further it will be applied the House will learn as the Government takes its decisions on that matter."

Premier's Stand

But conscription of soldiers for overseas service, he declared, had been discussed at the last election and rejected. "So far as I am concerned," the Prime Minister added, "without any consultation of the people on that subject I do not intend to take the responsibility of supporting any policy of conscription for service overseas."

That is the clear-cut issue between Mr. King and Mr. Meighen as the session opens. But it will not rest there. The Conservative Party and a part at least of the Liberal Party will insist on total conscription. Mr. King has left the way open to adopt it, but only after an election or a referendum. It is not expected he will seek nor the public desire an election at this stage, but a referendum certainly is not impossible, if the demand for total conscription grows sufficiently strong to force Mr. King's hand.

His position has been complicated by the entry of the United States into the war with total conscription for military service. All over Canada men and newspapers are saying that Canada cannot refuse to go as far as its neighbor; but there is some impatience with American columnists who ask Canada to accept sacrifices as great as those of its neighbor, when Canada has been in the war from the start, has suffered considerable casualties. Moreover Canada is far ahead of the United States in war activity on a basis of population and is devoting nearly half of its income to the war. Nevertheless, the example of the United States becomes a very large factor in the practical politics of Parliament.

Mobilizing All Resources

The problem of Canada, however, is not confined to the issue of overseas conscription which offers such political difficulty to Mr. King because of French Canada's objection to such a conscription program. The larger problem is to mobilize all the remaining resources of the nation for all phases of the war and these resources are growing small in terms of manpower, machinery and materials.

The Government has laid down broadly and vaguely the proposition that it will use every man and woman in Canada in the job where he or she can do the most good. At this session the Government must satisfy Parliament that it has the determination, the plan and the power to make good this promise. There lies the test which the Government must meet before Parliament prorogues. In a word, it must satisfy Parliament and the country that its war plan represents the absolute maximum of which Canada is capable on every front—military, industrial and agricultural. If the Government cannot prove positively that overseas conscription is unnecessary to the fulfillment of this plan, then overseas conscription inevitably will be adopted sooner or later.

Apart from the mobilization of manpower the Government faces in this session a task of financial mobilization larger probably than any country of Canada's size has ever attempted. The new budget is expected to show a heavy increase over the last budget of about $2,800,000,000 and further taxation appears likely, though the Government has said that it cannot profitably raise income tax rates much more.

Curbs on Consumption

This problem only reflects the actual physical problem of production and consumption. The chief purpose of the Government's new budget will be to hold down consumption, the demand on the productive machine which must be turned more and more into the manufacture of munitions. The demand for consumers' goods has been increased enormously by the increased wages of the war and the increased purchasing power now in the hands of the public is held by people who earn less than $2,000 a year—the small man. The man who earns more than that generally is worse off than he was before the war began because of the increase in income taxes. It is estimated that of the increase in the national income since the war began two-thirds goes to those in the income bracket below $2,000. It is thus felt that the little man's increased purchasing power must be diverted from the market if Canada's gigantic experiment in economic control, the absolute price ceiling, is to work. The ceiling will be broken by the pressure for goods if people have too much money to spend, no matter how drastically the Government enforces its price limitations.

Compulsory Savings

For this reason Parliament will hear strong demands for a system of compulsory savings to buttress the Government's huge voluntary war loans. Up to now the Government has opposed compulsory savings on the ground that they would probably reduce total revenues by discouraging voluntary loan subscriptions. Whether the needs of the price ceiling—the failure of which might well smash the Government—will make the Government revise its views on compulsory savings remains to be been. At least Parliament will insist on knowing precisely how the Government is going to control purchasing power, and hence prices, as part of the general plan of war.

Finally Parliament will want to know all about war production. It will want positive assurance that on this front also the Government will go as far as the nation's manpower, machine power and materials will permit. The Government is bound to present a manpower plan designed to increase very greatly the numbers of persons employed in munitions industries, and this plan will certainly involve the use of women on an unprecedented scale, since men are no longer available in sufficient numbers.

Virginia Has Most U. S. Born Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia ranks near the top of the entire nation in the number of native-born inhabitants, with less than one per cent of the State's population originating in foreign lands, according to figures released by the United States Census Bureau.

With the Old Dominion's 22,987 foreign-born making up only .9 per cent of the total population, Virginia ranks behind North Carolina and Mississippi, each with .3 per cent; Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas, with .4 per cent, and Kentucky, with .5 per cent.

The figures show that of the State's total number of foreign-born, 14,818 or 64.5 per cent, have been naturalized, while 4,628 are aliens and 3,541 are not reported. Of the foreign-born group, 2,373 are Germans and 1,843 are Italians.

Another interesting sidelight revealed by the Census Bureau figures is the fact that the foreign-born population of the State of New York outstrips the total population of Virginia by 175,757 persons. Virginia's total population, according to the 1940 census, was 2,677,773, while the foreign-born population of New York was 2,853,530.

Schools in Alabama Lose Men Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Twenty-three per cent of the white men teachers in Alabama schools have been lost since Sept. 1, 1940 to higher paying jobs, reported H. C. Pannell, President of the Alabama Education Association.

"The loss of almost one white male teacher out of four for the period from Sept. 1, 1940 to Oct. 1, 1941 is irreparable," said Dr. Pannell. Reports come in of women in charge of physical education of high school boys. Principals have been compelled to assume duties of football coaching to the neglect of other more important responsibilities."

Salaries of teachers have not been increased, with the result that many of the men find they can get jobs in defense industries that pay considerably more.

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Eyewitness Describes Philippines Epic

The following is the first eyewitness account of the epic battle which Gen. Douglas MacArthur's American and Filipino forces are waging for control of Manila Bay in the mountainous Bataan Peninsula where they have held out for more than two weeks.

By Clark Lee

WITH THE 60TH U. S. COAST ARTILLERY ON BATAAN PENINSULA, P. I., Jan. 16 (Delayed) (AP)—The day starts early for the crack antiaircraft units of the United States armed forces in the Far East—(U. S. A. F. F. E.).

The sun has been up less than 40 minutes where the radiophone in the dugout beneath us crackles: "Flash, flash, six planes flying from the China Sea just above the lower layer of clouds."

Capt. A. A. Abston, a tall, sandy-haired, red-mustached battery commander, eases from his seat on the sandbags into action.

Sergeant Paul Verdi beats out the alarm signals which alert the battery. All around us men take their posts with disciplined speed.

Edward R. Wright, a raw-boned, taciturn, red-mustached private, glues his eyes to the rangefinder. Privates Ernest E. Wheeler and Louis Rio help him operate the big device.

"Flash, flash," sounds the radiophone again. "Those planes are enemy dive-bombers now flying 2,000 yards altitude."

The motors are now audible.

The second report had come from another of the outposts which ring vital American positions in this area and whose teamwork has made the Japanese pay a costly price for their raids.

Corporal Clarence Graham directs the operations of the rangefinder in a quiet voice.

Gun on the Target

"Elevate . . . depress a little . . . hold it . . . take reading."

This instrument, together with another which Lieut. L. Peterie operates a few feet away, gives complete data to the gunners, making their work almost automatic.

The instruments do everything except tell whether the enemy pilot's name is Momotarosan or Habakkari.

Just as Corporal Graham calls out "On the target!" we see the planes.

They are flying single file and plunge through the bottom layer of clouds into the clear. They are out of range of our big guns.

Captain Abston takes over.

"Flash, flash, flash," he says, putting in an extra flash. "Six Japanese dive bombers flying certain direction at 1,850 yards altitude. Leading three diving. Two others flying straight ahead. One winging toward us."

He speaks rapidly in a tone of controlled excitement which pervades the entire battery.

This battery has set a world anti-aircraft record for number of planes downed per number of rounds fired, the officers say.

It has shot down a total of 12 and is after its thirteenth.

In front of us three Japanese planes go into a shallow 45-degree dive, and we hear a series of heavy "whoomphs" as the bombs hit.

The sixth plane is diving straight for us now, too close for the big guns.

Machine Guns Open Up

Captain Abston grabs the inter-battery phone.

"Machine-guns open fire," he orders.

The guns cut loose with a deadly, staccato chatter.

"Take cover," Captain Abston shouts to the remaining batterymen.

But everybody is too interested to think of safety.

Golden tracer fire streaks past the Japanese pilot, and he quickly changes his mind, dumps his entire load of bombs at random and reaches for the safety of the clouds as the bullets tickle his tail.

The Japanese give us time for an uninterrupted breakfast, but immediately after they are back again.

A low-flying observation plane slips by and Captain Abston decides to "give him a few, just to keep our hands in."

At his order, "Open fire—(so many) rounds only," we crouch behind the sandbags watching the plane.

The big guns crack, and the shells scream skyward.

Some pray audibly, "Get him, knock him down!"

The first shell bursts within 50 yards of the plane, and the pilot does not tarry to do more observing. He has seen enough. He dives sharply and streaks for home.

Says I. MacDaniels, Air Corps First Lieutenant, attached to the battery as an observer: "He's sure got some shrapnel to pick out of his tail."

This battery got one Japanese plane yesterday for sure, and probably another. The confirmed hit blew the plane into infinitesimal pieces.

Captain Abston explains that the remarkable score of antiaircraft is "90 per cent information, 10 per cent in using information.

"We are just part of a smooth-working antiaircraft defense organization which supplies us information. We happen to be in a good spot to get a crack at the Japanese."

Postscript: WITH THE U. S. A. F. F. E. ON LUZON ISLAND, Jan. 17, Delayed (AP)—The official report just received said a Japanese dive bomber plunged in flames a few minutes ago. Captain Abston's battery downed it with less than a score of shots.

Defeat of Hitler Put First By Foreign Affairs Analyst

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—DeWitt Mackenzie, Wide World war analyst, declared today that Allied strategy must not be directed toward the smashing of Japan but toward "the crushing of the mainspring of the entire war—Adolf Hitler."

Predicting ultimate Allied triumph, Mr. Mackenzie, in an address prepared for the twenty-second annual convention of the New York State Publishers' Association asserted, "We can give ground to Japan temporarily in the Orient and still win the world conflict."

The foreign affairs expert said "the one great thing we have to remember is that this is a war of resources coupled with control of the Seven Seas which must bear those resources of the combatants."

"The Allies have supremacy on the seas, barring the Western Pacific," he continued. "They have by far the greater resources and their reservoir of man power is literally inexhaustible."

"Our lack of control of the Pacific certainly is a matter of concern," Mr. Mackenzie said, "but I fear that America for sentimental reasons is laying too much stress on that weakness. The war with Japan is part and parcel of the world upheaval and cannot be dissociated from it in a military sense."

"That being so," he added, "Allied strategy must be directed toward concentrating on the major objective. The immediate goal is not the smashing of Japan but the crushing of the mainspring of the entire war—Adolf Hitler."

"When we have finished off the Germans—as we shall—then the rest of the Axis structure will collapse. . . ."

"Hitler's position is so serious," he continued, "that unless his proverbial good luck returns to him it will be only a matter of time and not such a long one at that before he will come to the end he deserves."

Carole Lombard's War Work Praised By Treasury Head

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 19 (AP)—The remains of Actress Carole Lombard and eight other persons among 22 killed in a mountaintop plane crash Jan. 16 were in Las Vegas today while men toiled through snow to bring the remaining 13 victims down from the crash scene.

The fatalities included Miss Lombard, her mother and two other women, the actress' press representative, and 15 Army fliers, in addition to the pilot and co-pilot.

Clark Gable, husband of Miss Lombard, flew here upon receiving word of the crash, attempted to join the rescue party, but was dissuaded by friends. When advised of the accident, he was waiting at a Los Angeles Airport to greet Miss Lombard, who was en route home from a Government defense bond-selling campaign in Indianapolis, Ind., where sales for one day totaled nearly $2,500,000.

The plane, traveling at an altitude of 8,700 feet and apparently at full cruising speed, flew straight into a sheer, snow-based granite cliff, and then burst into flames. It struck with an impact so great that its nose was imbedded in the solid rock and its 70-foot length was telescoped into a 10-foot mass.

Miss Lombard was one of the most popular figures on the screen. She recently completed a film with Jack Benny. The comedian cancelled his radio program yesterday.

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, sent this telegram to Mr. Gable:

"My deepest sympathy goes to you today. Your wife died in the service of her country. Her brilliant work for the Treasury this week in selling defense bonds in Indianapolis will be long remembered and honored by us all."

With Miss Lombard were her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Peters, and Otto Winkler, publicity man for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio.

Panama Can Seize Land Needed for War Crops

PANAMA, Panama, Jan. 19 (AP)—Dr. Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, President of Panama, exercising his wartime authority, on Jan. 17 issued a decree authorizing Government seizure of any land needed for the cultivation of crops for the duration of the war.

The move was the latest in a series of steps designed to offset the loss of imports.

Join Film Hall of Fame

Associated Press

Two Winners of 'Junior Oscars'

Baby Sandy and Darryl Hickman look over the plaques presented to them in Los Angeles after their selection as the best juvenile performers in the movies in 1941 by students of dancing schools throughout the country. Baby Sandy won for her work in "Melody Lane," and Darryl for his role in "Men in Boys' Town."

New Factor in Chile Vote

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 19 (AP)—A "Democratic Bloc" replacing the former "Popular Front" was formed yesterday to support the candidacy of Juan Antonio Rios, Radical (moderate left) Party representative in the presidential elections next month.

(This development may swing Chile into line with 19 other American republics favoring a complete Western Hemisphere break with the Axis. Dispatches yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, where the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers is being held, reported the Chilean delegation was "confused" on the issue because of the domestic political siuation and the forthcoming presidential election next month.)

The Confederation of Workers of Chile and the Communist Party, which had been members of the Popular Front which elected the late President Aguirre Cerda, announced they would support Senor Rios and participate in the new alliance.

Senor Rios opposes Carlos Ibanez, candidate for the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Senor Ibanez has been indorsed by totalitarian movements in the country despite his assertion that he is not pro-Fascist.

The new bloc was even broader than the Popular Front, for it included the National Falange, Agrarian Party and the dissident sector of the Liberal Party which rebelled against supporting Senor Ibanez.

The voting strength was estimated at two-thirds of the total vote cast in March 1941 and Senor Ibanez was considered now in an unfavorable position for victory at the polls Feb. 1.

After Senor Rios said he would maintain the democratic regime and respect the constitutional rights of labor, Gabriel Gonzalez, another candidate, withdrew to help the Rios campaign. Senor Gonzalez is leader of the Left Wing Radical Party who has been supported by Communist and Socialist Workers' parties.

Good News in News

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 19 (AP)—An Associated Press story written by Clark Lee, correspondent, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in the Philippine Islands, was the first word Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Wheeler of Comstock Park have had concerning the fate of their son, Ernest, Jr., since the Japanese war began.

Mr. Wheeler's parents and his two sisters, Geraldine and Estella, were overwhelmed with joy when they were informed of Lee's dispatch, which mentioned Wheeler as serving with an antiaircraft unit on Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

The family said his last letter was dated Nov. 22, 1941.

Southern Plane Crashes Kill 5 Army Airmen

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP)—Five Army airmen perished in plane crashes in the South yesterday.

Two officers and an enlisted man, attached to a Florida bombardment squadron, were killed when their Army medium bomber fell into a remote sector of Lake Apopka near Orlando, Fla.

Two officers from Barksdale Field, La., were killed when their plane crashed in a cotton field east of Monroe, La., in an attempted emergency landing.

Wake Prisoners

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Showing little signs of their ordeal except beards and soiled uniforms, 1,235 men captured on Wake Island by the Japanese arrived at Yokohama yesterday.

The prisoners included Commander Winfred Cunningham, described as commander of the United States forces on Wake Island, and Nathan Daniel Teters, civilian in charge of 1,050 defense employees on the island.

Commander Cunningham was in command of his post only 25 days after his arrival there from Honolulu, it was stated. He is from Wisconsin.

The Navy Department at Washington said it could not confirm the Tokyo statement that Commander Cunningham was at Wake.

(A previous Navy Department announcement named Maj. James P. S. Devereaux as commander of the 13 Marine officers and 365 Marines of the Wake Island garrison who withstood a 15-day siege until Dec. 23.)

The party consisted of 30 officers who wore their uniforms, 423 noncommissioned officers and enlisted men and 782 civilians, most of whom were employed on defense construction projects.

This group was the second to reach Japan. The first U. S. prisoners were from Guam.

8 Lost in Bomber Crash

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, Wash., Jan. 19 (AP)—Eight men, including three second lieutenants, were killed Saturday in the crash of an Army Air Force bombing plane 2½ miles north of the Pendleton, Ore., air base.

Steel Production Up

OTTAWA—Production of steel ingots and steel castings in Canada in the first 10 months of 1941 amounted to 1,971,909 tons, compared with 1,649,639 tons in the corresponding period of 1940.

Argentina Set To Put Rigid Curbs on Axis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 19 (AP)—Acting President Castillo said Jan. 17 that Argentina was prepared to impose rigid restrictions upon Axis nationals to prevent their sabotaging the American war effort.

Dr. Castillo also disclosed that the General Staff was studying the possibility of using Argentine naval forces in convoy duty.

He said that Axis nationals in Argentina could be strictly watched through financial transactions and communications in such a way as to prevent their dealing a "deadly thrust" at American defense.

Some diplomatic sources have expressed the view that if Axis diplomatic agents were so controlled, it would provide a compromise solution to the proposal to sever relations with the Axis powers.

The Acting President, said he was "optimistic" that the American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Rio de Janeiro would be a success and reaffirmed Argentina's determination to play its part in continental defense.

He expressed confidence that the totalitarian threat to the Western Hemisphere would be eliminated eventually.

The question of a rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis is "now under study and it would be prejudicial to express any opinion," he said.

Asked whether the Argentine delegation was instructed to consider a compromise on the question of the severance of relations with the Axis, Dr. Castillo declared that his Government was ready to subscribe to "any agreement to safeguard the common interests in America."

Argentina's policy is in complete agreement with the declaration by United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles rejecting "the shibboleth of classic neutrality," he said, adding that Argentina gave evidence of this when it declared the United States was a nonbelligerent in the war with the Axis.

"The conference in Rio de Janeiro has already achieved an extraordinary result in a moral way by demonstrating the integral unity of the Americas," Dr. Castillo said. "This in itself is a great conquest. The rest is a question of study and elaboration."

Hoover Ex-Aide Back in Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Col. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War under President Hoover and a World War veteran, was nominated today by President Roosevelt as a Brigadier General.

At the same time, Hurley's office disclosed that the Oklahoman already had left the country under sealed orders. The White House declined to announce Mr. Hurley's assignment but said that he would not be a line officer.

Mr. Roosevelt also sent the nomination of William S. Knudsen to the Senate for the rank of Lieutenant General. Mr. Knudsen, former director of the Office of Production Management, was chosen by the Chief Executive to take charge of the Army's war production and procurement program. He will also serve as a member of the War Production Board, headed by Donald M. Nelson.

Brig. Gen. Julian F. Barnes was nominated to be a major general, and William Ekwall to be a judge of the United States Customs Court in New York.

99 Nazis and Italians Head Home From Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 19 (AP)—A group of 99 Germans and Italians started toward home today from this nation which has severed diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The party, including 46 diplomats headed by Italian Minister Manfredo Chiostri, entrained for the Pacific port of Buenaventura. There they will be either picked up by a Portuguese ship or transferred to the United States to await an exchange of American diplomats in Axis countries.

Willy Meyer, former head of the Transocean (German) News Agency here, and Helmut Schmidt, once director of German propaganda, went along with the German legation. Two pilots of a German airline, which operated until recently in close proximity to the Panama Canal, also were in the group.

Colombia Supervises All Axis Properties

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Colombia Government has turned over supervision of all funds and properties of Axis nationals to the Finance Ministry, and decreed that this control also can be extended to holdings of citizens of all countries occupied by the Axis nations.

The industrial, agricultural and other enterprises involved under this decree will be administered by agencies under the direction of the Finance Ministry.

The Government already has broken off relations with the Axis nations.

Axis Offers Postwar Rewards For Neutral South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Japan has joined forces with Germany in trying to influence South American conduct during this war. This influence has approximated very much to pressure since the Rio de Janeiro Conference was convened. Nipponese diplomats have been frequent callers on southern chancellors and, if reports are true, they have not hesitated to express their expectations.

Tokyo's approach to this southern continent has also been extensively published in the newspapers, through Chilean correspondents in the Japanese Capital. Several of these went to the Far East just before the outbreak of war on a journalistic exchange arrangement. One of these was Mario Planet, and this is the substance of a report he made to his paper, La Hora, on an interview with Masayuki Tani, head of the Japanese Information Bureau:

First of all, there is a warning, at least, a strong hint to all South American countries to "go slow" in making arrangements to assist the war plans of the United States. Japan expects—that is the term used by Mr. Tani—neutral American states to defend their status as such at Rio at all times. As bait they are promised rewards if they show a stout neutral front.

Ready With Trade Offers

If they should suffer "difficulties" after this war because they have not associated themselves actively with the United States, then, according to the propaganda chief's message through La Hora correspondent, Japan will replace the United States as their chief trader and give them a substantial share of the benefits to be derived from the creation of the Greater Asia order, if, of course, such an order is established.

To other Chilean correspondents, and through them to South Americans generally, Mr. Tani gave a subtle line of publicity, though the tactics were very much like those employed by Germany after its first but transient military successes. This war, he said, is of a "constructive character," but it will soon be over, and there will be a renewal of Japanese-Latin American trade. The difficulties of distance are dismissed, it is claimed, because "Japan will rule the seas."

Meanwhile both Germany and Italy are making propaganda capital out of the South American refusal to separate economic from political security in the organization of continental defense. Once again these nations are being reminded that their future lies eastward across the Atlantic and not northward in the United Stater. There is this exception, however Europe and not Germany is the geographical expression employed. This may be the result of military reverses or special tactics directed against the Rio de Janeiro conference.

Blame Put on Allies

Argentina provided the European Axis with some valuable propaganda ammunition when its Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, immediately before the Pan American gathering, referred to the dangers of economic isolation for South America during this war. The Minister was referring to the general shrinkage of supplies, but the enemy publicity apparatus laid the blame on the United States and Britain.

Argentina, nonetheless, is making much of this isolation problem, and its activities in expediting trade negotiations with South American neighbors could not escape notice as representatives of these countries passed through on their way to Rio de Janeiro. One treaty was actually signed five days before the conference began. It was with Peru, whose Foreign Minister, Dr. Adolfo Solf y Muro, was co-signatory with Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú.

Argentine Envoy Awaits Orders

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 19 (AP)—Ricardo Olivera, Argentine Ambassador to Germany, who recently was recalled to report on conditions in Berlin, probably will stop over in Madrid until results of the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers are apparent.

An authoritative source disclosed today that Señor Olivera is at the Spanish capital awaiting instructions, rather than returning to Buenos Aires as first indicated. The Argentine Government ordered him home on Dec. 29.

Second Nazi Vessel Is Ceded to Brazil

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil (AP)—Dispatches from Rio Grande said the Brazilian Government had taken over the 6,075-ton German motorship Montevideo in the same manner that the 16,662-ton German passenger liner Windhuk was taken at Santos Jan. 15. No transfer terms were disclosed, but the general impression was that the German Government ceded the refugee ships to Brazil as a gesture to coincide with the anti-Axis conference at Rio de Janeiro.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

British West Indies

Trinidad

Port of Spain (First Church): The Princes' building, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 13.

United States

Alabama

Fairhope: Public High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.

California

Brawley: Church Edifice, 268 Main Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 31.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30. Radiocast station KPAS, 1110 kilocycles.
Martinez: Congregational Church 3 p. m., Jan. 25.
Riverside: Church Edifice, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 29.
San Fernando: Methodist Recreation Hall, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.
Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa Junior College, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.

Florida

Gainesville: Kirby-Smith Elementary School, 700 East University Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
Miami Beach: Miami Beach Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.
Vero Beach: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Maryland

Chevy Chase: Leland Junior High School, Forty-fourth Street and Willow Lane, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 327 South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 25.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Evergreen Road and Grand River Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Flint (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25. (Note change of date.)
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

Mississippi

Laurel: Y. W. C. A. Building, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

Missouri

North Kansas City: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 25.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.
St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 2637 Natural Bridge Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 25.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

New York

Buffalo (auspices First Church, Kenmore): Buffalo Consistory Auditorium, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 27.
Flushing: Church Edifice, 144-27 Sanford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 27.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 30.
Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trade School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 30.

North Carolina

High Point: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 25.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, Mapledale Avenue and West Twenty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.
Steubenville: Masonic Temple, North Fourth Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

Oregon

Gresham: Union High School, North Main Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.
Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 30.

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem: Liberty High School Auditorium, Linden Street and Elizabeth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., January 29.

Puerto Rico

San Juan: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.

South Carolina

Columbia: Jefferson Hotel Ballroom, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 25.

Texas

Del Rio: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.
Houston (Second Church): John H. Reagan High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 25.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Virginia

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.
Richmond: Thomas Jefferson High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 27.

Washington

Seattle (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2585 Eighth Avenue West, 8 p. m., Jan. 29. Radiocast Station KRSC, 1150kc.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Feb. 1 15; March 1, 15, 29.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 1; March 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 1; March 1.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Feb. 8; March 8.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 1 15.
Syracuse — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb 1, 15; March 1, 15.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 550kc, on Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 1, March 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 990kc, on Feb. 22.

Ontario

Toronto — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Jan. 25; Feb. 8, 22; March 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Feb. 15; March 15.

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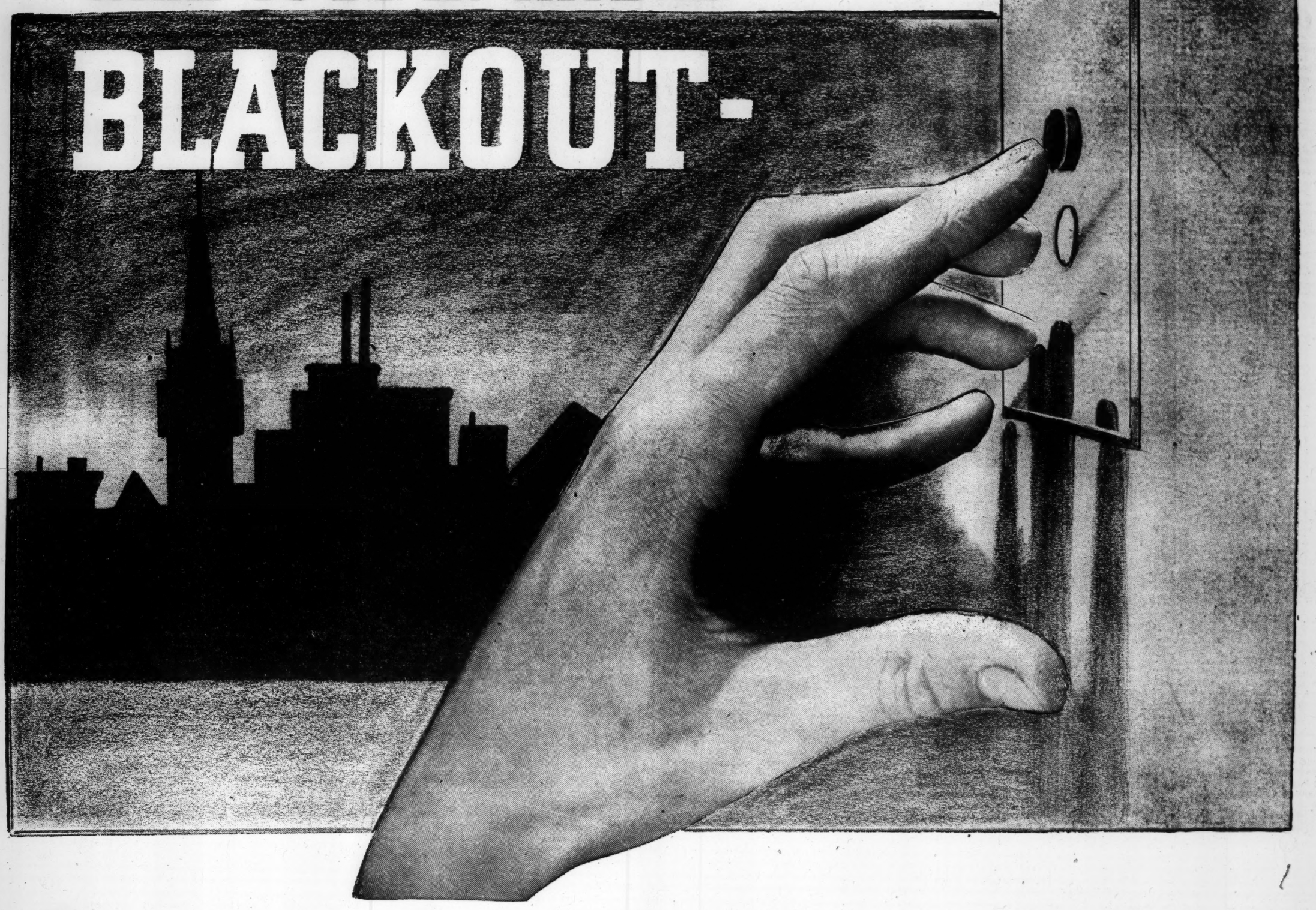
WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF

BLACKOUT-



It is possible that enemy air raids by night may require at any time emergency blackouts. While such raids may well be of short duration, it is of great importance that as complete a blackout as possible be put into effect immediately. Under such circumstances, it is necessary for your own protection and that of others, that such blackouts be complete and effective.

The following information and general instructions are issued with the purpose of enabling such blackouts to be carried out.

BADGE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

1. Emergency blackouts require speed in execution. Plan your actions now, rehearse them, and drill your household and employees. Negligence must be avoided at all costs.

2. After dusk and during the night, the public alarm signal or the extinguishing of street lights will be the public blackout signal. The public "alarm signal" will be a series of short blasts on a siren or whistle, or if given by bells, a constant ringing of those bells. The "all clear" signal will be a long continuous blast or a series of long blasts, or if given by bells, a slow tolling of those bells. Both the "alarm" and "all clear" signals will continue for two minutes or more.

3. The occupants of premises, home, apartment, hotel room, office, factory, shop, store, farm, etc., are responsible for putting out lights on the public alarm signals or when street lights are extinguished. There is no exception to this rule. In hotels, apartments, office buildings, and places of multiple occupancy and use, the managers and superintendents are responsible for all lights whether in public places or in tenant's rooms.

4. Owners or those in control of illuminating signs and exterior lights, are responsible for putting them out on the public alarm signals or when street lights are extinguished. Switches accessible from the outside and allowing prompt operation should be installed immediately or the signs and other lights should be discontinued.

5. Emergency blackouts will be enforced by the police, assisted by the air raid wardens.

6. Street lights and public or exterior lights may be extinguished by the authorities before the public alarm is sounded. Citizens will then stand by to carry out their blackout and air raid plans on the public alarm.

7. Any opaque curtains, shades, drapes, blankets, etc., may be used to black out windows. Blackout materials need not be black, but they must be opaque. Check on what you have on hand before buying. Two layers of a thin material *may* make an opaque hanging. If roller shades are used, be sure they are securely fastened to the window sills and completely exclude light from the outside. From now on, get in the habit of never leaving lights on in an unoccupied room or anywhere unless some one can promptly turn them off.

8. Post prominently directions as to operation of switches so that they can be turned off by any one on the blackout signal.

9. In all buildings, black out effectively all the openings of that room or rooms you have selected to use during an air raid.

10. *Householders* during an emergency blackout must:

- **a.** Remain in the house as much as possible.
- **b.** Put out all lights at the public alarm signal or on orders from responsible officials or wardens, except in rooms effectively blacked out.
- **c.** Use no matches or portable lights outdoors.
- **d.** Lights should be so arranged or shaded that they do not shine directly on any window or other openings or their coverings. Constant care must be taken that light does not escape around the edges of blacked out windows.

11. *Pedestrians* during an emergency blackout must:

- **a.** Get under cover as soon as possible.
- **b.** Use no flashlights or matches. Never smoke or light tobacco in the open;
- **c.** Keep close to the buildings and away from the curb;
- **d.** Proceed carefully and slowly—don't run;
- **e.** Cross streets at intersection—do not "jay-walk."

12. *Drivers of all vehicles,* on the air raid alarm or when street and highway lights are extinguished, must:

- **a.** Immediately park close to the curb and stop; extinguish lights; close car and seek shelter if available.
- **b.** Park at no intersection, hydrants, police stations, hospitals, or fire houses.
- **c.** Get entirely off travelled portions of the road if possible.

13. Only such vehicles as have essential duties to perform will be allowed to move during the blackout. As soon as possible, such vehicles will be appropriately equipped with special identifications and blackout devices.

14. Passengers in public carriers (street cars, buses, trains, etc.) must obey the instructions of the conductor or other official in charge.

15. Carelessness or negligence in observing these precautions may invite disaster.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

J. W. FARLEY
Executive Director

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Music, Dance, and Theater News

New Medium Of Silk Print On Display

An exhibition of importance, now at Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street, familiarizes Boston with a medium which is new and which holds considerable promise for inventive Americans. Inasmuch as it was well over a century since a new process in printmaking had been devised, the advent of the serigraph, or silk screen print, is significant. It might be said parenthetically that the silk screen development may be linked with art sponsorships in the United States; the Federal Art Project and Guggenheim Fellowship. Leonard Pytlak, solo exhibitor at Holman's, has received a Guggenheim grant for pursuit of the medium.

At Holman's there are many silk screen prints. A sequence of prints shows the development from the first stage through the many printings, when each color is applied separately. The color of the picture which emerges from the silk screen is hand-applied and subject to modification by the artist. The silk screen print has thus qualifications which are lacking in color photography. This is an answer to a formidable rival to the contemporary artist. The silk screen print can also challenge its competitor in the low-price range.

Mr. Pytlak's prints show how responsive is the serigraph, how free and expressive. He handles it with a painterly breadth, giving full play to color, and permitting line generally to be secondary to design. Compared with other silk screen prints we have seen, Mr. Pytlak's pictures are notable for clarity, for subtle gradation of color, and for poetic mood.

It is interesting to note how Parisian influences penetrate even the silk screen; how the Derainesque style seems best adapted to the serigrapher's method. The full brush, the broad application, the brusque stroke have been productive of many spirited works by contemporaries. We feel that the silk screen will discover features implicit in its technique, and that it will probably show less adherence to purely painterly methods, as it matures.

It is fun watching this three-year-old technique grow under our eyes. The silk screen print may well become the Currier and Ives commodity of the Twentieth Century. **D. A.**

Smeterlin Program

Jan Smeterlin, in Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, will play the Haydn Sonata, Opus 41, in A flat major; the Brahms-Paganini Variations, and the following works of Chopin: Sonata, Opus 58, in B minor, Two Mazurkas, Three Etudes, and the Scherzo Opus 31, in B flat minor.

Cecil Humphreys Margaret Wycherly Luther Greene Katina Paxinou Ralph Forbes Karen Morley Henry Daniell

The principal players and the producer of "Hedda Gabler," opening tonight at the Colonial Theater.

Mischa Elman in Recital

Mischa Elman played in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon on a violin that behaved and responded as it ought only in such music as the Wieniawski Concerto No. 2 in D minor and the Rossini-Paganini "Palpiti." No amount of wheedling by the violinist himself, and no sort of coaxing by the performer assisting at the piano, Leopold Mittman, could fetch from the instrument the wanted sound for anything but nineteenth-century elaborate tunes.

Mr. Elman could bring all the style to bear on the Partita No. 3 in E major (unaccompanied) of Bach that suits that eighteenth-century work. He could, at the other extreme, clothe Debussy's Sonata with just the aura of impressionism that is desirable; and the same with Joaquin Nin's Dialogue for piano and violin entitled "Au Jardin de Lindaraja." Perhaps it was the skill of his right hand that took care of those aspects of the problem. But the capricious violin gave out its best sonority and resonance only in the type of air that the platform virtuosi of the Romantic era liked.

Why do the finest violins act that way? Why can they be angelic at one time and mar the mood of things at another? Perhaps Mr. Elman's instrument has been so much set in the Wieniawski and Paganini way of singing that it has no voice for anything else. Its vibrations may be fixed in the florid manner and cannot, no matter at whose command, change; it has been taught to do every technical trick of the old-school executants and gives proper account of itself only when repeating them.

Happily, while Mr. Elman exercised plenty of power as a disciplinarian in the set of Bach pieces, and did admirably in endeavoring to put a little modernism into the occasion with Debussy, he fell right in with his violin's inclinations in the concerto and in the variations known as the "Palpiti." Nothing could surpass what came of the collaboration there. Tradition is valuable and not many artists are keeping the nineteenth century one alive as Mr. Elman is—the tradition of display in the right meaning of the word, and the tradition of sentiment in the meaning of that term which we like to cherish. **W. P. T.**

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Jan. 20

Recital by Marjorie Nesbitt, pianist. Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Song recital by Georgia Thomas, assisted by Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist, and Orville Cramer, clarinetist. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:30.

Concert by Blanche Thebom, mezzo-soprano. Presented under the auspices of the Waltham Civic Music Association. South Junior High School Auditorium, Waltham, at 8:15.

Wednesday, Jan. 21

Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conductor, Ernst Levy, piano soloist. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Friday, Jan. 23

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Jan. 24

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor, Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, Jan. 25

Song recital by Helen Traubel, soprano. Symphony Hall, at 3:30.

Boston debut recital by William Hess, tenor. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2.

'Paris Calling'

Like so many films, "Paris Calling," at the RKO-Boston, gets off to an impressive start. It details the occupation of Paris, the bombing highways thronged with refugees. It chokes one with the smoke and dust and the futile tears of that ghastly hour when Frenchmen awoke to what had happened. For one who had never known such an experience directly, the early scenes evoked the shock and terror of such a situation.

The authors of the screen play have chosen, as their road out of this initial chaos, a spy story in which Marianne Jannetier (Elisabeth Bergner) becomes associated with a band of underground soldiers who are smuggling information to the British. Not only do the authors ignore the possibilities of a sensitive and intensely felt character study—which Miss Bergner would have been fully capable of portraying—but they paste together a rather absurd series of incidents which baffle the spectator far less than they did the Gestapo agents. Marianne's return to Paris, her piano playing (it sends code) in a cheap cabaret, her befriending of a stranded R. A. F. (American) flier, her murder of the French traitor who had been her fiancé are all done with fortitude. But the situation and Miss Bergner deserved something better.

Miss Bergner seems nonplussed by a good deal of the film. But when the script permits, she is fully persuasive. Basil Rathbone plays a convincing villain as a French traitor. Randolph Scott is complacent and affable as a stranded American flier. Eduardo Cianelli employs an accent and dry manners for comedy purposes. Lee J. Cobb, as the head Nazi, makes no concessions to subtlety. Edwin L. Marin directed.

Alfredo Valente

Anton Dolin in "Bluebeard"

To be seen at the Boston Opera House Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon.

A second company of "Blithe Spirit," Noel Coward's farce, made its debut in Wilmington Friday, and will arrive in Chicago in February. Likewise due shortly in Chicago is "They Can't Get You Down," which will be presented by Dwight Deere Wiman and Jack Kirkland.

Stars of Ballet Theater

II

Irina Baronova is remembered as one of the three "baby ballerinas" of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo which Colonel de Basil first brought to New York in 1933 and to Boston in 1934. Since the division of that company into two she has appeared here off and on as guest artist with both companies. She has toured Australia and New Zealand with Colonel de Basil's branch, now the Original Ballet Russe, and South America with Massine's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, and appeared in all the capitals of Europe before the war closed down that spacious touring territory. She was the dancer in MGM's "Florian" of 1940.

Her experience and background are cosmopolitan indeed. She was born in Russia, educated in Rumania, France, and the United States. It was George Balanchine who first discovered her in the Paris school of the great ballerina of the Russian Imperial Theater—Olga Preobrazhenskaya. Prince Peter Lieven says of her in "The Birth of Ballets-Russes" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1936): "Irina Baronova is the youngest of the three" (the others being Tamara Toumanova and Tatiana Riabouchinska). "It is said that for the last three years she has been 16, not for the ladies' usual reason, but just the opposite. She was at first so young that they were afraid to admit her real age."

He also says: "I know of no one more finished or perfect on the stage. Not only is her technique superb but she possesses to the full the classical style. At the same time Baronova is an accomplished mimic.'

During the Boston engagement Baronova will be seen in "Princess Aurora," "Pas de Quatre," "Bluebeard," in the name part of "Naughty Lisette," and as the Italian Ballerina in "Gala Performance," among other roles. **M. L.**

Openings Tonight

"Hedda Gabler"—At the Colonial. Ibsen's play, adapted by Ethel Borden and Mary Cass Canfield, and presented by Luther Greene with a cast headed by the Greek actress, Katina Paxinou, making her American debut in the title role. Among the other players are Karen Morley, Ralph Forbes, Cecil Humphreys, Margaret Wycherly and Octavia Kenmore. Curtain at 8:30.

"White Cargo" — At the Plymouth. Leon Gordon's melodrama of the tropics, now revived with Ann Corio in the role of the native girl. The cast includes Haydn Rorke, Edgar Kent, Richard E. Bowler, Edward Harvey, Arthur Finn, Don McHenry, Arthur Gilmour, Dan Malloy, and Ernest Adderley. Addiss and Rorke are the producers. Curtain at 8:30.

Marc Connelly's new comedy, "The Flowers of Virtue," will be presented by Cheryl Crawford this evening at the National Theater in Washington. The play is scheduled for the Royale in New York, beginning Wednesday evening, Jan. 28. Frank Craven is starred, and featured players are Isobel Elsom and Vladimir Sokoloff.

Prospects For Boston Playhouses

"Under This Roof," by Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston lawyer, will have its debut at the Plymouth Theater, Boston, Monday evening, Feb. 16. Barbara O'Neil and Russel Hardie will play the leading roles. The producers are Russell Lewis and Rita Hassan. The play is now in rehearsal in New York under the direction of Mr. Lewis. The Boston engagement is for one week.

* * *

The Boston engagement of Olsen and Johnson's original "Hellzapoppin" has been postponed and the arrival of the company here depends on the length of the run in Philadelphia. The show was booked into the Forrest Theater in Philadelphia for only three weeks, according to a representative of the producers, and it is now starting a fifth week. Variety estimates that the run there will extend through February. Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton head a company which includes Barto and Mann, the Radio Rogues, Charles Withers and his "Op'ry House," Harry Reso with his pantomime, Shirley Wayne the fiddler, Theo Hardeen, the magician, the Charioteers, Lyda Sue, Three Debs, Biltomorettes, and Ruth Faber.

* * *

The New England Repertory Company will give a special performance of Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid," at the theater in Joy Street this evening for the Boston Federation of Teachers. The play will be repeated Friday evening. The repertory schedule this week calls for performances of "The Old Ladies" Wednesday and Thursday, and Noel Coward's "The Vortex" Saturday.

* * *

Booth Tarkington's Penrod will be presented on the stage of Jordan Hall, Saturday morning, Jan. 31, by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York under the auspices of the Women's International League. The play will be the third in a series of five offered this season.

* * *

The Theater Guild will produce Philip Barry's new play, "Without Love," with Katharine Hepburn in the cast. The opening on Broadway is expected to take place late March after a preliminary tour of a month or so. Robert Sinclair will direct.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Group of water colors. Through January.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Group exhibition of paintings by the Boston Branch of National League of American Pen Women. Through January 30.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Russell Cheney, Clay Bartlett and Gerald Paine.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sears Gallagher. Through January.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Serigraphs (silk screen prints), by Leonard Pytlak. Through January.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Collection of paintings by Lewis Shapiro; silk screen prints. Through January.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Donald Reichert.

Modern Home, corner Chestnut and River Streets—Exhibition of sculptures and water colors by Johnfried Georg Bergschneider.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Gouri P. Ivanov-Rinov. Through January.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Harautin Vasgerdsian. Through Feb. 5.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Lynn Art Club. Through Jan. 24.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Water colors by Anne F. Guild; oil paintings by Helen C. Gilbert. Through Feb. 6.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rajut art of the 16th-18th centuries. French drawings of the 18th and 20th centuries; X-ray Shadowgraphs. English water colors; recent acquisitions of water colors, etchings, and drawings. New acquisitions from the collection of Grenville L. Winthrop. Paintings by Harold Weston.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Comprehensive exhibition of work by George Grosz. Through Jan. 26.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 5 Sunday; closed Mondays. Etchings by Van Dyck, Tercentenary Exhibition (Print Department), through January. Musical instruments in early prints (Print Department). Nineteenth century American water colors (Water Color Galleries); Eighteenth century American Arts, The M. and M. Karolik Collection; Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Andover Academy—Exhibition of New England sculptors. Through Feb. 15.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum. Williams College—Water color exhibition by Millard Sheets, Gina Knee and Russell Cowles. Through Feb. 15.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Oil paintings by contemporary artists. Through Jan. 28.

Wellesley: Farnsworth Museum, Wellesley College—Exhibition of collection of paintings by young Americans, and the work of Elen F. Comins.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Paintings by Ethel M. Dana of Portland, Maine. Through January.

Manchester: Currier Gallery—Finnish glass and pottery; etchings by William Meyerowitz. Through January.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Early English color prints; living lithography; Chinese flower prints. Providence Art Club—Sculpture and related arts. Through January 25.

'Garden Tools' by Russell Cheney

To be on exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries until Jan. 25.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Hedda Gabler," presented by Luther Greene. Starring Katina Paxinou. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"White Cargo," presented by Addiss and Rorke. Starring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Feauring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza, Ball Room—Concert presented by the Chormatic Club. Erwin Bodky, pianist; Harry Kobialka, violinist; Gerard Haft, 'cellist; Rulon Robinson, tenor. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and Short Features: 2:10, 5, 8. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Fenway—"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:05, 9:45. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 12:45, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:30, 10: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Secrets of the Lone Wolf." 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Warren William. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20.

Metropolitan—"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards and George Barbier. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:30 a. m., 1:25, 5:20, 9:10. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:05, 4, 7:50.

Paramount—"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.

RKO-Boston—"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:10, 6:50, 9.

Scollay—"They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:25. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:30, 4:20, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"The Tell-Tale Heart," "War Clouds in the Pacific," "Peaceful Quebec at War," "Eddie Cantor—Al Jolson," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 11:55 a . m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Telepix—"War Clouds Over the Pacific," "Minstrel Days," featuring Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. Short subjects and a newsreel program. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Riot Squad," Richard Cromwell. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "The Big Boss," Gloria Dickson, Otto Kruger, and John Litel. 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:40, 10.

Uptown—"Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "Keep 'Em Flying." Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"H. M. Pulham, Esq., Robert Young and Hedy Lemarr. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix and Ann Rutherford. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2 Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Belle Starr." Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

University: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Ed. Lowe. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "International Lady," George Brent. 3:08, 9:08. "Four Jacks and a Jill," 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Badlands of Dakota." 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.

Park: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Border Vigilantes." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myna Loy. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton. 3:25, 9:40. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "I Cover the Waterfront." Claudette Colbert. "Let 'Em Have It," Bruce Cabot and Virginia Bruce. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "A Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Lady be Good," Ann Sothern. 2:30, 8:15. "Burma Convoy," Evelyn Ankers. 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN—Granada: "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Texas," William Holden. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:15, 8:15.

Orpheum: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:10, 8:30. "Target for Tonight," 2:20, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:45, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 'Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 9:15. "Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "That Hamilton Woman," Martha Scott. "Zis, Boom, Bah." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2:09, 7:54. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Yank in the R. A. R." Tyrone Power. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Pride and Prejudice," Laurence Olivier and Greer Garson. "Our America at War." 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "I Wake Up Screaming," Berry Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:33, 8:03. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2:14, 6:40, 9:42.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Home Forum

"And the Inhabitants Thereof Are as Grasshoppers"

"UNTIL LAST YEAR, only three white men ever got up there."

Ben Wetherill was talking to Charles. Ben was an Arizona native son—a most competent guide into this northeastern corner; and, at the moment, he was packing up some archaeological "loot."

"Ever got up where?" I broke in. From the other side of the creek, I had caught only fragments of the talk.

"Skeleton Mesa," they answered together, rather eagerly, I thought. "Want to go?"

"What's up there?" I asked warily.

"Oh, some more of Arizona—a magnificent view from the rim, Ben tells me."

I glanced over toward the pack mules where dunnage and sleeping-bags were stacked for the home trek. This was to have been our last day in faraway Water Lily Canyon.

"But they will be looking for us at Kayenta tomorrow." Yet, even as I spoke, the lens of my camera caught my eye and winked coaxingly. "Er-r, have we plenty of films?"

"Oh, lots. And food, too." Charles swung his arms in a gesture of opulence. "Of course, the trip would require another day here; but we could probably send an Indian out with a message."

"And the view from the rim—" Ben repeated, suggestively. I was already undoing the dunnage, and pulling out the pots and pans.

* * *

Water Lily Canyon opens into Dogoszhibiko; and an early morning hour found our guide rounding the turn, mounted on his hardy little horse, Powder River, with two "dudes" jogging behind on mules. For some little time we kept up a jolly pace, from sheer love of being on the trail once more.

Majestic rock walls were on every view, and side canyons lured us to reconnoiter. Fragrant bee-weed scented the trail. Coral-colored desert mallow and yellow rabbit-bush lent an air of gaiety to our sally. It was one of those days when a thousand pleasant surprises seem to be in the offing. Yet the surprise was reserved for the homeward journey. And not all of it was pleasant.

* * *

Turning into Horse Ladder Canyon, the little-used trail became extremely steep and rough. There were sudden descents and as sudden ascents; we marveled that even an Indian would break a trail over such a hazardous pitch. The men dismounted at times "to give the nags a break." Giving Moot his rein, I shouted "Bravo" as he appraised each frightening drop in the trail, braced his two front feet where rock was involved, somehow found space in which to bring down his hind feet, and negotiated all with fine intelligence. Then I thrilled to feel his muscles gather for the spring upward.

It was a ride not to be forgotten. I have adventured upon one or two less known trails in Grand Canyon; I have ridden rough trails in the Sierra; and I have even been carried well aloft on the trunk of an elephant. But none of these sensations was as exciting as the lift over Horse Ladder trails on Moot's back.

* * *

About one o'clock, we reached the head of the canyon and ate our lunch by a spring issuing right from Mother Earth's own refrigerator. Here, too, we tied the animals, and then set off for the mesa-top. It was a rather steep pull. Ben took it like a mountain-goat, we like the domestic sort not especially celebrated for leaping and bounding; and dallying, moreover, with the scenery as our ascending steps brought enticing views into range. Emerging on top, our guide led off through dwarf piñon to the farther rim. And, by a common impulse, we all stopped talking.

For Ben really hadn't prepared us for this—this scroll of breathless distances that unfolded before us. From some vast matrix the redundant earth seemed to be evolving new forms before our very eyes. Outlines shimmered in evanescent modulations. Moving rain clouds drew misty purple shadows over long reaches of desert and mesa. Between our lofty eminence and Monument Valley hung a translucent curtain of mist, with sunshine on the far side. Nearer, a curious folding of the earth's surface broke off with jagged tips; and far below us—a sheer drop of hundreds of feet—varied and vivid colors evoked our downright disbelief.

"'Tisn't so," said Charles, at length.

"'Tis, too," said Ben; and there was evident satisfaction at our wonderment.

* * *

Away beyond, lifted above a crusty terrain, appeared the upper half of Agathla; and still farther were the blue silhouettes of the Lukachukai Mountains, and the Carrizo Range. Our searching eyes now ferreted out the green kenning that was Oljeto, and Organ Rock, with the Bear's Ears to the north. There was a constant shifting of sunlight and shadow, and always one or two places where rain spilled out of denim-blue clouds.

Having fulfilled his "commitments" and with his two charges safely deposited, Ben thereupon dozed off into a comfortable nap. Charles and I sat listening to the wind in the piñon pines, and watched the glory of that moving pageant, forgetful of time. And I thought that a scene such as this must have elicited from the prophet the affirmation: "It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers; that stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in."

* * *

But the demons of Thor had discovered our presumptuous presence. Thunderous anathemas now rolled overhead and awoke Ben. Rain was flung wrathfully upon us, sending us scuttling under a piñon while the tirade lasted. Menacing clouds were gathering thickly.

"Looks like we're in for it," Ben said, with an apologetic grin at us. "Guess we'd better hurry."

For one long moment, we looked out again on the immense grandeur all about us, and then we practically fled, with thunder growling angrily at our retreating heels. We had dared to ascend where only the heathen gods might stand, and now were being driven off in stormy vengeance. We were soon in the saddles.

* * *

Yet retreat was not to be so easy. Arriving at the fork of Horse Ladder and Dogoszhibiko, we were dumbfounded to see a torrent of water rushing down the floor of the canyon where we had ridden over sand that was scarcely moist. It had started to rain again, and now we met a wind that was icy cold and blowing hard. I buttoned my leather jacket to my chin, fastened my helmet tightly, and bent all energies to keeping Moot in the tracks of Powder River. Whip and spurs forced the little horse into the rushing water, and we quickly urged our mules in after. Ben shouted a warning against quicksand.

Noise of wind and water prevented any conversation, but we sometimes called out and pointed. Could this be the same day on which we had so blithely ridden forth under pleasant skies? Now it was freezing cold and we were getting wetter and wetter. The poor beasts trembled each time we lashed into the stream—terrified of quicksand—and it was necessary to cross often.

"How about putting into some neutral or friendly port?" Charles shouted. But Ben only laughed and pointed ahead.

* * *

Rounding a bend, where the waters spread out in shallows, we saw a baby calf looking down in perplexed confusion at the first running water it had ever experienced. To its baby eyes, the suddenly unstable earth appeared to be tearing past as though seized with madness. It lurched about dizzily as the eddying waters swirled around its wobbly feet and swept on downstream.

"Land, ho!" shouted Ben at last. And there, ahead, was the turn into Water Lily Canyon. And not only the turn, but beyond it a dry, rocky cave where presently three bedraggled but jubilant humans were toasting and steaming before a leaping fire—sans injury, sans regret.

GRACE E. HOOVER

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"DIEGITO": *A Portrait by Robert Henri*

ROBERT HENRI (1865-1929) lived for many years in Santa Fé, where he made portraits of American Indians. "Diegito" is a Tewa priest of San Ildefonso Pueblo, and Robert Henri depicted him in the serious and thoughtful mood in which he performed his part in a tribal ceremony.

The style of Robert Henri was one of direct realism. He worked with a vigorous hand, applying as few strokes as possible with forceful economy of means. He had an academic training in his early years both in his native United States and in Paris. But he worked by himself, too, studying the great masters at first hand in a prolonged visit to the museums of Europe. There is manifest in his pictures an interest in Velasquez and Goya, Hals and Rembrandt, Courbet and Manet.

Henri and other American artists combined with militant determination in the group known as "The Eight." They argued for the promotion of a native art, as an American tradition seemed to have failed in formulation, because of the willingness of our artists to derive from European sources and even to live and paint abroad permanently. "The Eight" discovered a wealth of material in the home scene, and they paved the way for the younger generation which proclaims the beauty of the American landscape and seacoast, and an enthusiasm for domestic themes and urban views.

Robert Henri, in painting the American Indian, was leading the way in yet another direction which was to become a common path for American painters. Santa Fé has become one of the centers of art activity in the United States. Here artists are inspired by the impressive Indian types and the interesting tribal ceremonies.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Westerners

THESE ARE MY TREES, the ones I love, whose green has stood between the sun and me on summer days, and held the moon at bay with shadow while I slept. Not Eastern elms that make a vaulted aisle of every village street; not burning maples in New England fields or even the white-armed birch, beautiful beyond saying; but eucalyptus dripping winter rain from pointed leaves, and lacy peppers moving slowly with the wind like sea-plants with the flow of tides.

These are my trees, the ones I know, whose ways the years have made familiar and most dear: wide-shouldered oaks and sycamores, beloved of grazing cattle, and the cottonwood that whispers to itself, tall, ragged palms, as well, like bearded prophets in a row, and aspens trembling on the banks of mountain streams. For we were born of the same brown hills whose backs are bent beneath the weight of western skies. We have learned our lessons from the same wind, and looked upon the same stars. Try to transplant us and you'll see how deeply we are rooted in the same dark soil!

E. E. L.

Then the Day Was Longer

I DON'T KNOW how it comes about, but when I was young the day was longer. There is no doubt about it! . . . Why! when I was a boy it used to be simply endless! Those childish days were like a wide lake with unexplored shores; in the morning one put out on it with full sails, and it was not possible to calculate the hours, each one of them was so long and glorious. Each of those days was like a voyage across the ocean, a victorious campaign, a whole life-time of impressions, adventures, and undertakings; it was as far-flung as Ilium, long as a year, rich and inexhaustible as the cave of the Forty Thieves. To-day I can understand all the joys and sorrows of those days, but I cannot understand how there was time for them. If I tried to go shooting with a bow and arrows again to-day, I know that midday would catch me before I had fairly started; but there used to be time between breakfast and dinner for me to break a window-pane with my arrow, gorge myself on black plums, have several skirmishes with hostile clans, read *The Secret Island* sitting in a tree, . . . get a well-earned cuffing from someone, catch crickets in a matchbox, have a bath on a forbidden spot, crawl through the fence, go round to all the neighbours at their businesses and have a look how they were getting on, and on top of all that to carry out a whole series of campaigns rich in spoils, discoveries, and the delights of power. No, there is no doubt about it: time used to be at least ten times as long as it is to-day.—From "Those Grey Days," by KAREL ČAPEK in his "Intimate Things." (New York: Putnam.)

"Stand fast"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONCERNING LIBERTY and freedom, the divine heritage of all people, the Apostle Paul wrote in his letter to the Galatians (5:1), "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." These words have such vital meaning for each individual in relation to the disturbing and sinister conditions in the world today that none can afford to overlook or ignore them.

Christ Jesus said (John 8:32), "The truth shall make you free." This is the rock on which we stand secure, and the truth is found in the life and the teachings of our great Master, Christ Jesus. Whatever progress has been made in the world toward liberty and freedom for the human race has had its origin in some vision of the Truth, as revealed and exemplified by Jesus. When this vision is dimmed, thought is darkened, and aggression, destruction, injustice, bondage, cruelty, and suffering abound.

Christian Science brings to men the revelation of Christ, Truth, which, when understood, destroys the claims of evil, no matter how deceptive, deadly, or mesmeric they may seem to be, and mercifully, lovingly, meets the human need. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (pp. 246, 247): "The Magna Charta of Christian Science means much, *multum in parvo*,—all-in-one and one-in-all. It stands for the inalienable, universal rights of men."

Freedom is primarily spiritual. It is the continuous and unobstructed state of man existing in eternal unity with God, divine Principle. In human experience, the understanding of true freedom unites all men in good works, in brotherly love, in social, economic, civil, and religious liberty.

Divine Principle, the foundation from which rises all true freedom, upholds the rights of men and establishes the law of liberty. Evil, with its crafty and cruel devices for enslaving men, having no foundation, must inevitably fall. Divine Mind governs man. As men come to understand this fact and exercise their God-given power to think rightly and express the intelligence, goodness, and dominion which come from divine Mind, their rights are protected, and their freedom is established. Nothing can reverse, overthrow, or make void our divinely derived ability as sons of God.

A false material concept of freedom, often vicious and dangerous, finds expression in greed and lust for conquest, in self-indulgences, false appetites, unscrupulous getting and false giving, in pride and self-aggrandizement, and other errors which would enter into our thought and experience. The indulgence of a false sense of liberty results in human bondage. Mrs. Eddy has written on page 227 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Discerning the rights of man, we cannot fail to foresee the doom of all oppression. Slavery is not the legitimate state of man. God made man free."

The true concept of freedom must first be established in individual thinking, which determines action and integrity of character. The effort of evil is to gain control of the thoughts of men and thus rob them of their spiritual freedom. This lawless effort of the carnal mind to establish itself with power and glory in the place of God, is uncovered and destroyed through the understanding and practice of Christian Science, proving that no evil influence or hypnotic suggestion can confuse thought and cause men to waver in their allegiance to divine Principle.

Again Paul admonished the Galatians (5:13), "For, brethren, ye have been called unto liberty; only use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh, but by love serve one another." Liberty and freedom have no partnership with selfishness. We must acknowledge that all men can learn to stand "in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." When we are free from selfishness, sensuality, hate, fear, meanness, we are joyous and unafraid, at liberty to do right, to walk with God, and achieve good.

To "stand fast" is to be constant in our fidelity to good, to be loyal, grateful, and true to God, who made man in His own image and likeness, and to have no other gods. To be true to God is to see man as His image and likeness, the reflection of Life, Truth, Love, and to recognize in spiritual being the true selfhood of all as the sons of God.

Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 276, 277): "In the dark hours, wise Christian Scientists stand firmer than ever in their allegiance to God. Wisdom is wedded to their love, and their hearts are not troubled."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"ESTAD FIRMES"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

RESPECTO A LA LIBERTAD, el patrimonio de todos los hombres, el Apóstol Pablo escribió en su carta a los Gálatas (5:1): "Estad pues firmes en la libertad con que Cristo nos ha hecho libres, y no os sujetéis otra vez bajo el yugo de la servidumbre." Estas palabras tienen tanto significado vital para cada uno de nosotros en vista de las condiciones perturbadores y siniestras en el mundo actual, que nadie debiera ignorar o descuidarlas.

Cristo Jesús dijo (San Juan 8:32): "La verdad os hará libres." Esta es la roca en la cual nos plantamos para estar seguros, y la verdad se encuentra en la vida y las enseñanzas de nuestro gran Maestro Cristo Jesús. Todo el progreso que se haya hecho en el mundo hacia la libertad del género humano tiene su origen en alguna visión de la Verdad tal como Jesús la enseñó y ejemplificó. Cuando esta visión se ofusque, se obscurecerá el pensamiento, y la agresión, destrucción, injusticia, esclavitud y sufrimiento abundan.

La Ciencia Cristiana trae a los hombres la revelación del Cristo o la Verdad, que, cuando se entienda, destruye las pretensiones del mal, por engañadoras, mortales o sugestivas que parezcan, y satisface la necesidad humana misericordiosa y bondadosamente. En su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito (pág. 246, 247): "La Magna Charta de la Ciencia Cristiana significa mucho, *multum in parvo*,—todos en uno y uno en todos. Representa los inalienables y universales derechos del hombre."

La libertad es principalmente espiritual. Es el estado continuo del hombre, que está libre de obstrucciones y existe en unidad eterna con Dios, el Principio divino. En la experiencia humana, el entendimiento de la libertad verdadera une a todos los hombres en buenas obras, en amor fraternal y en libertad social, económica, civil y religiosa.

El Principio divino, la base sobre la cual se levanta toda libertad verdadera, mantiene los derechos del hombre y establece la ley de la libertad. El mal con sus invenciones engañadoras y crueles para esclavizar a los hombres, no teniendo fundamento, ha de caer inevitablemente. La Mente divina gobierna al hombre. A medida que los hombres lleguen a comprender este hecho y ejerzan su poder, otorgado por Dios, de pensar correctamente y de expresar la inteligencia, bondad y dominio que provienen de la Mente divina, sus derechos serán protegidos y su libertad establecida. No hay nada que pueda invertir, derrotar o nulificar la capacidad que es nuestro patrimonio, por ser hijos de Dios.

Un concepto erróneo y material de la libertad, a menudo maligno y peligroso, se expresa en avaricia y el deseo de conquista, en tendencias erróneas, en tácticas inescrupulosas de adquisición y métodos erróneos de distribución, en orgullo y presunción y otros errores que quisieran entrar en nuestros pensamientos y experiencias. Un concepto erróneo de la libertad puede resultar en esclavitud humana. La señora Eddy ha escrito en la página 227 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Percibiendo los derechos del hombre, no podemos dejar de prever el destino de toda opresión. La esclavitud no es el estado legítimo del hombre. Dios hizo al hombre libre."

El concepto verdadero de la libertad tiene que establecerse en el pensamiento individual, determinando las acciones y la entereza de carácter. El esfuerzo del mal tiende a dominar los pensamientos de los hombres y a privarles así de su libertad espiritual. Este esfuerzo ilegítimo de la mente carnal de establecerse con poder y gloria en el lugar de Dios, se descubre y se destruye por medio del entendimiento y de la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana, demostrando así que ninguna influencia maligna o sugestión hipnótica puede confundir el pensamiento y hacer que los hombres vacilen en su lealtad al Principio divino.

Por otra parte San Pablo amonesta a los Gálatas (5:13): "Hermanos, habéis sido llamados a la libertad; sólo que no useis vuestra libertad para dar ocasión a la carne; sino antes, por medio del amor, servíos los unos a los otros." La libertad no tiene consorcio con el egoísmo. Tenemos que reconocer que todos los hombres pueden aprender a estar firmes "en la libertad con que Cristo nos ha hecho libres". Cuando estemos libres del egoísmo, odio, temor, sensualidad y malicia, estamos gozosos y tranquilos, libres para hacer el bien, para andar con Dios y llevar a cabo el ideal más elevado.

El "estar firmes" significa ser constantes en nuestra fidelidad al bien, agradecidos y leales a Dios, que creó al hombre a Su propia imagen y semejanza,—y no tener otros dioses. El ser leales a Dios significa ver al hombre como Su imagen y semejanza, el reflejo de Vida, Verdad y Amor, y reconocer en la existencia espiritual la individualidad verdadera de todos los hijos de Dios.

La señora Eddy ha escrito en las páginas 276 y 277 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "En las horas tenebrosas los prudentes Científicos Cristianos están más firmes que nunca en su lealtad a Dios. La sabiduría está casada con su amor, y sus corazones no están perturbados."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Unsullied Fragrance

Box is a smell
To be learned in childhood—well
Before five!

By a doorstep of stone
In a white New England town,
Where the streets are wide,
And the trees appear to stride
While standing still, and the sun goes down
With reticence;
And every picket fence
Is an honorable pledge of a tidy lawn inside,
Lovingly tended and grown.

Unsentimental, brusque,
It lies at dusk
Upon the enclosing air—
A cool, unsullied fragrance, bare
Of sweetness—yet alive!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Camouflaging Mr. Churchill ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Washington officials and Washington correspondents are genuinely relieved that Mr. Churchill has completed his safe and speedy passage home.

As Stephen Early, the President's Press Secretary, put it one day: "The Prime Minister got over here very well by his own devices, and it is our responsibility to see that he gets back."

The camouflage which, at different times, was laid down by the White House to shroud Mr. Churchill's movements in mystery and carefully designed confusion make Oppenheim and Edgar Wallace seem anything but fictional.

Correspondents always knew more than they could print, but at all times they knew less than the full truth. When both the President and the Prime Minister were away from the White House at the same time, the rumors of dire calamity and fantastic plans were as thick as the fog of conflicting information and the White House decided to let unhealthy reports circulate rather than issue informative denials.

Actually Mr. Churchill was completely shielded from public view for the last 14 days of his American visit. His final public appearance was his attendance at church with Mr. Roosevelt on Jan. 1. He was present at the signing of the Declaration of the United Nations which was announced on Friday, Jan. 2, and the following Sunday the newspapers published photographs showing him "modeling" his new "siren suit" on the White House lawn. But these photographs were made by an official photographer and distributed to the picture services and there was no evidence of exactly when they were taken.

News Became 'Thin'

Presently, the news of the "continuing conferences" between the President and the Prime Minister began to thin out and there was no tangible proof whether the "distinguished visitor" still was occupying his second-floor suite at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue or was en route to Britain on the same battleship which brought him here. (Just between us, most correspondents, including the self-confessing writer of this message, were pretty sure that the man the President calls "Winston" was well on his way home.)

But from then on the camouflagists went to work still harder, and the real facts were known by fewer and fewer officials.

At this time, President Roosevelt left Washington for a rest and correspondents were requested not to report it. For the first time reporters were not allowed to accompany the President, although his location was not long in doubt. The White House flag was not lowered, as is the custom while the President is away.

Correspondents also were asked not to speculate on the whereabouts of either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Churchill and to confuse and complicate the picture still further the White House stated, off the record, that the Prime Minister and the President would make a final public appearance the following week. But though he was the disseminator of this information, Mr. Early said later that he couldn't truly swear that Mr. Churchill was still in America.

Probably the President was practicing a little camouflage on his Secretary, not that he wouldn't trust "Steve" Early but he no doubt thought that Mr. Early could pass on the misinformation more persuasively if he thought it was true.

Well, now the facts are out: two weeks ago Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill left Washington at the same time in opposite directions for a few days of relaxation, the President to Hyde Park and the Prime Minister to Florida. His return was successfully secret and it was a surprise to most of the world to learn that Mr. Churchill was at the White House until last Wednesday. Even Mr. Roosevelt didn't know the exact hour he left, the exact time of his take-off to Bermuda, or the route of his contemplated flight.

British Marine on Guard

Whether Mr. Churchill was present or away from the White House, a British marine was continuously on guard at the outer gate. More camouflage—and we're all glad it worked.

P. S.—The most significant news of the week is the appointment of Donald Nelson as the supreme head of war production, and the evidence accumulates that President Roosevelt, in a step which many urged on him a year and a half ago, is giving to Mr. Nelson decisive and unequivocal authority.

The clearest assurance of this fact is the provision of the executive order which directs all Federal departments, whether headed by Cabinet members or lesser officials, to carry out Mr. Nelson's orders on procurement and production.

There seems little need to give the final-decision chairman of the War Production Board membership in the Cabinet. There is no magic power in Cabinet status—a position not even provided in the Constitution. There are Cabinet officials without significant power and there are powerful Federal officials without Cabinet rank. Mr. Baruch did it in 1917 and Washington is beginning to believe that Mr. Nelson is going to do it in 1942.

Twice ought to be enough.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Nelson on the Job ..... ***By Robert R. Mullen***

Donald Nelson is another unfortunate American whom the press camera fails to picture accurately. The photographs in the papers show a rather intense, extremely sombre, almost grim gentleman—a sort of tight-lipped, scolding capitalist. Actually, nothing could be farther from the fact.

Mr. Nelson is tall and broad-shouldered, and with the calmness and assurance that often attaches itself to the physically big. He is not jovial, doesn't smile with extreme ease, but, certainly, is not grumpy or aloof. Moreover, his bigness extends to that quality in an executive for which the country has been impatiently waiting: an ability to fit a thousand pieces into their relative niches in the total constellation of effort.

A recent incident in Boston illustrates the point.

A good portion of the jewelry business is centered in New England, and much brass and copper is needed to keep the industry going. Shortages of metals meant closing, or redirecting, these factories. Now, no one could argue that continued production of bib necklaces, lipstick holders, and compact cases would ever defeat the Axis; but, naturally, the loss of business and jobs to a considerable segment of the population was a matter of acute concern to those affected.

Appeals to Nelson

They had been making some lively pleas to Mr. Nelson, who then was serving as chief of priorities. A group of newspapermen found him at the Statler and asked him what he intended doing.

He thought quietly for a moment, and the impression was not that he was seeking a clever answer, or one that would dodge the issue, but a candid one and a final one, an answer that would suffice completely, thus releasing him from further pressure in the matter. So we waited patiently.

In a little while he summed it up this way: The problem, he said, shouldn't be narrowed just to costume jewelry. The jewelry trade was only a part of the whole structure dependent upon continued supplies of copper. Then he gave some figures on the probable optimum copper production and set this total against the need. The figures escape me, but it is notable that Mr. Nelson had them at tongue's command. He set this total of production against the total need. The need exceeded the supply by a sizable number of tons. Then he divided the civilian need from the military need, and stated bluntly that Americans would have to choose whether they wanted to defeat Hitler or continue to wear baubles. If the choice fell to defeating Hitler, he said, it meant curtailing civilian supplies.

America's Choice

So much for the problem; obviously, it was real enough. Then came the verdict, neither rosy nor entirely discouraging.

Research was under way to find a satisfactory copper-steel alloy for shell casings. The Germans and Russians, he said, had already experienced some success with such alloys; he felt the American laboratories would come through soon. If so, there would be less severe civilian cuts. In any event, he felt certain that civilians would have all they needed, though not all they wanted.

His interviewers were left with the sincere impression that here was a man who knew his subject thoroughly and saw it with reasonable perspective as well, as with solid convictions about the ultimate end. Doubtless similar demonstrations of these qualities led President Roosevelt to award his highest appointment to a man who came to Washington only in May, 1940, as a lesser luminary in a firmament of bright stars.

To Change the Subject:

Books and Victory ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Shakespeare's Duke of York, who railed against Henry the Sixth "whose bookish rule hath pull'd fair England down," should be afforded a glimpse of modern victory activities. He would have to revise his opinion of leaders who seek between covers for "the true Promethean fire."

Could the Duke make a tour of the United States today, he would find among these "bookish" men and women not only the highest zeal but very thorough organization to achieve national victory. As many other distinguished visitors do, the Duke might start his trip at the nation's center, in Washington, where the Library of Congress is giving 24-hour service to workers in national defense activities in all agencies of the Federal Government. Thence, he might travel north, south, east, and west, without touching a state where library defense activities are not going forward at accelerated speed.

Libraries Are Active

Traveling by air over Tennessee and Indiana, he might glimpse posters spotlighting the libraries' special services to communities and individuals during the national emergency. In Knoxville, Tenn., library activities are centered especially on nutrition and health under war conditions. In Gary, Ind., the library is devoting especial attention to maintaining public morale, helping the individual to develop knowledge and skill for the defense of America, and making its buildings and facilities available for defense purposes whenever possible.

When the Duke turned up in Denver, Colo., he would find "victory" work humming at the main library and all its 12 branches. The library's Victory Information Centers co-operate with all local civilian defense organizations in dispensing information about classes and opportunities for civilian defense services; they furnish materials and information on nutrition, Red Cross work, and civilian protection, and take the lead in building civilian morale for victory.

Turning north, he might be astonished to see in Michigan extensive library-sponsored preparations for gardening, for the Detroit Public Library co-operates with the University of Michigan in a practical course in defense gardening for beginners. In Michigan, the libraries are doing also special work on nutrition.

In New England

In New England, the visitor would find libraries giving substantial help to research workers and technicians in the defense industries.

These are just a few of the activities in which libraries are taking part in specific areas. For a general picture of their organization for victory, one should study the list of Wartime Library Services, in the American Library Association Bulletin for January, listing, under six heads, 70 different activities that are already functioning successfully in libraries.

The libraries, indeed, are pouring two kinds of grain into the hopper of victory. With their substantial aid in practical problems of war, they continue also their efforts to increase the understanding and appreciation of American democracy—to help Americans to know what they are defending and why it is worth the sacrifices they will be called on to make for it. Their energy in promoting their double contribution would certainly oblige that fifteenth-century Duke of York to retract his slur on bookishness.

Belgian Painter Builds a New Career in California

Jonniaux, who has seen war close in on the arts in Europe, comes to the United States and finds that in California he can make a new beginning with fresh inspiration.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

California is an important turning point in the career of the Belgian painter, Alfred Jonniaux, whose portraits of English simple folk and of figures of international importance have won world acclaim. In California, Santa Barbara to be precise, Mr. Jonniaux found the way opened up for a new period in portraiture after the conflagration of war had pursued him through the Lowlands, France, and England in 1940.

When Mr. and Mrs. Jonniaux arrived in New York they were breathless from the war. They were discouraged. Many of Mr. Jonniaux' painting were caught in the Nazi deluge. His European career was sabotaged. When a friend recommended a trip to the Pacific coast their attitude was, "Why Not?" It was hot in New York—in fact sweltering. So they came to Santa Barbara.

Yet in that beautiful spot by the broad Pacific, Mr. Jonniaux could not forget the blight in Europe upon things of beauty, on art and learning, upon artists and scholars. He brooded. But in Santa Barbara, where the fiesta atmosphere prevails, brooding is out of tune. It is impossible for long. A friend proposed to Mr. Jonniaux that he come see the fiesta parade of children.

"Fiesta parade?" thought the artist. "Why should there be a fiesta? Why parade?" But he went.

Leading the hundred or so gaily garbed children was a young olive-skinned lad with the fiery attitude of an early Spanish don of pioneer California. He held by the hand a blue-eyed, blonde little girl in ruffles and old lace. She carried a red rose.

The sight, carefree, thousands of miles from the wrath of the Continent, so lifted the clouds from the artist, kindling a desire to resume his brushes and oils, that today he is happily launched on a new career—the California chapter. So also is California itself. For although his works have been shown in the important galleries of Europe, New York, and Boston, they are now receiving their first showing on the Pacific coast in Gump's Galleries here in San Francisco.

The fiesta children occupy a prominent place in this new exhibit. The man who was court painter of Belgium, having done what is said to be the only portrait of the former Queen Astrid which won permanent favor with Leopold of the Belgians, and who later did Leopold in his uniform as Colonel in Chief of the Fifth Royal Inneskilling Dragoon Guards, has resumed his brushwork again on the inspiration from two children.

All Mr. Jonniaux' works were lost before the Nazi occupation. Acting upon what he termed a "hunch," Mr. Jonniaux was able to get 22 paintings out of France. By a circuitous route through [illegible] and Portugal these works, including the artist's favorite. "The Charwoman," finally were delivered in New York and were expressed at his request to the Coast for the current showing. Except for some scratches on the frames, the pictures arrived intact.

"The Charwoman," like the fiesta children, represents a turning point in the artist's career. That's why she is a favorite, why he will not part with her, why he has refused all sorts of offers for her.

"I had been painting off and on. Most of it was bad—very bad. One day I saw this charwoman on her way to work. Day after day she passed my London apartment. I desired to paint her. I told my landlady and asked her if she could arrange a meeting. She was amazed that I should wish to paint a charwoman. But she agreed. The next day the woman came to my apartment," Mr. Jonniaux related.

Although the artist had great difficulty convincing the charwoman she was a subject to be painted, she finally agreed. But for her first sitting she came in her finest Sunday dress, a silk dress, and she wore a hat, supposedly very fine, with a feather in it.

This did not please the artist. He asked if she could not return in her every-day scrubbing clothes This did not please the subject. "What will my friends think?" she asked. Finally the artist prevailed. The arrangements were completed. The painting launched him on the way to fame. The canvas attracted the attention of art-lovers wherever it was shown. And now the lady has won entirely new West Coast acclamation.

Shown here for the first time anywhere is Mr. Jonniaux's "Whitechapel Tom," the masculine sequel to "The Charwoman." Mr. Jonniaux likes to tell how Whitechapel Tom responded to the artist's invitation during a sitting to go to the kitchen at the traditional teatime. The subject of the portrait refused. "No," he said. "You are in a creative mood. We must not interrupt it."

It is this simplicity, this freedom from artificiality which draws Mr. Jonniaux to men and women in the simplest walks. Perhaps some day he will paint the American sharecropper and the American Negro in the Old South.

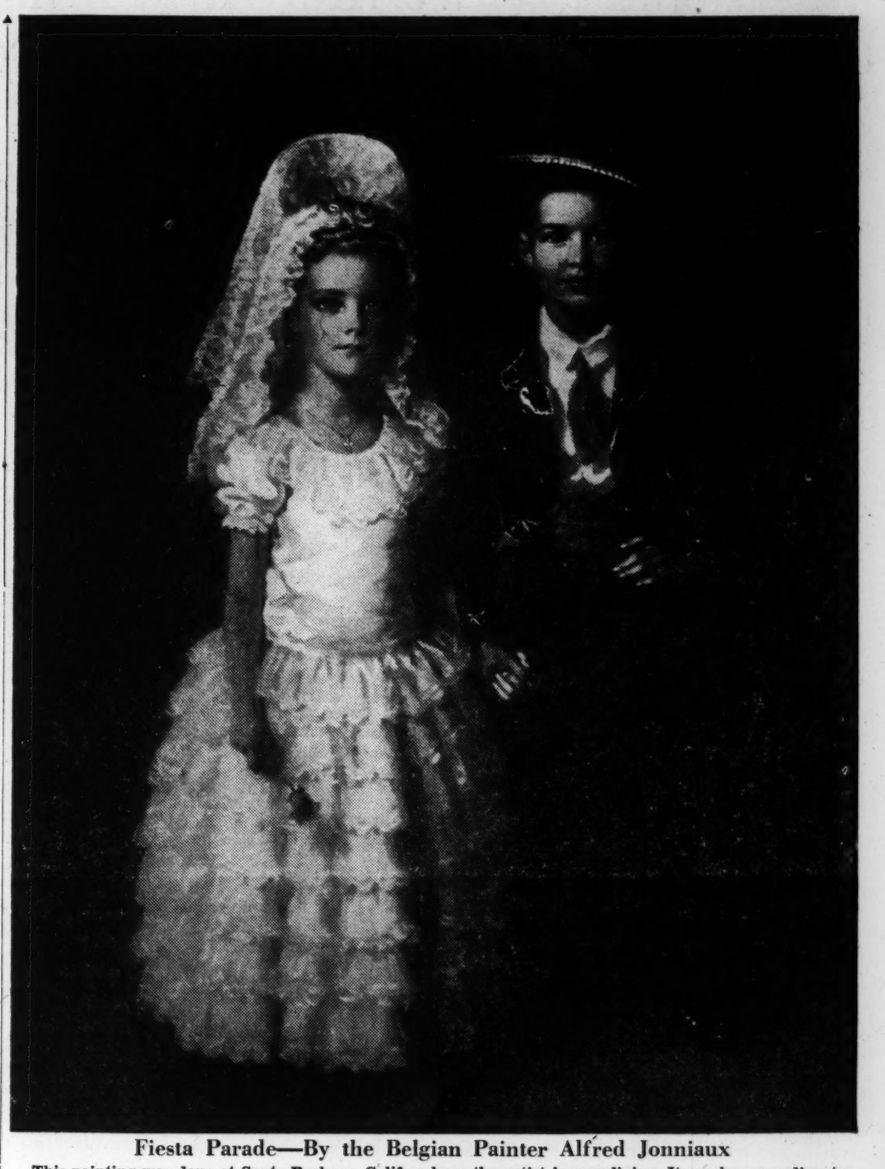
Yet most of the artist's work has been done among the world's great and wealthy. They have come to him because he forgets himself in attempting to become a faithful portrayer of the person in front of him. He is an advocate of sincerity and honesty in painting, and his brush never dips into wild and chaotic colors for the purpose of drawing attention.

He studied drawing at the Academy of Brussels. He has never studied painting. One cannot, he thinks, because it is something from within and not from without as if cultivated or superimposed.

Never a master for Mr. Jonniaux, although his favorites among the Old Masters are Velásquez, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, and Van Dyck.

"I once tried to teach my son to paint," he said. "It was a mistake. It would have been better for him to learn from his own experiences, as did I, doing very many bad things until I learned how to satisfy myself."

From the portrait of the young English lad, John Hervy-Bathurst, a fiery little red-head, to the dignified portrait of Mrs. Jonniaux in black and gold, or to the staid "Spinsters of Saint Sulpice," each of the Jonniaux paintings has a story. Yet never let it be said, "This is a Jonniaux." The artist would consider it far from a compliment, as if one had said, "This is a Ford. And this a Buick." Each person is individual. Each painting must be. There can be no "typical." So states Mr. Jonniaux of California.



Fiesta Parade—By the Belgian Painter Alfred Jonniaux
This painting was done at Santa Barbara, Calif., where the artist is now living. It marks, according to Mr. Jonniaux, the beginning of a new, creative, American period in his work.

The Charwoman
Done in Europe by Alfred Jonniaux, and considered by the artist as his favorite among all his work.

Development of Artist's Brush

Ancient artists in Egypt painted on stone with brushes made from the palm leaf stalk—consisting of a bunch of fibers encased with a stiff husk, thus making a pliant and fine stroke possible.

To make his paint brush the Egyptian artist would cut a stalk about a foot in length and peel off a small portion of the husk at one end (to the depth of the hogs hair brush of the present day). With this he rubbed his colors into the stone, using pigments that became embodied in the surface.

In China brushes with cane handles were made a thousand years ago and are still supplied to the artists of today.

It was about 1875 that the American markets for brush making opened up—when Christian missionaries taught the Chinese converts to dress bristle, which generally found its way to the United States.

It was customary for the early artists to make their own brushes. The following recorded anecdote brings this to light: One day while hunting, the famous Italian artist of the 14th century, Giotto, was hunting with a friend and a wild boar brushed past the surprised master, knocking him down. Quickly recovering his composure the surprised Giotto is said to have saluted the wild pig with a graceful bow, exclaiming, "Well done! So many gold florins have I made out of your bristles and yet have never even offered you a bit of food."

Popular materials used in brush making today include: Red Sable which is the fur of the red Tartar Marten which inhabits southern Siberia and Mongolia; Black Sable, made in highest grades from the Wood Marten and in lower grades from the Civet-cat; ox hair obtained from the ears of cattle; and camel hair which is really hair from the squirrel and a great many other animals.

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON— GOVERNMENT ORDERS STRICT RATIONING OF NEW TIRES.
RUBBER HEELS RETREADED
COULDN'T GET A SPARE SO HE TOOK THEM ALL OFF
CLUMPETY CLUMP CLUMP
CAN'T AFFORD THESE RETREADING PRICES
SO YOU FILL THE INNER TUBE WITH TENNIS BALLS
JOHN'S CROSSED SOME COTTON BATTING WITH THE RUBBER PLANT — NEXT YEAR WE'LL GROW OUR OWN TIRES
L.F. VAN VELM

By a Staff Artist

We Are Off to Bring Joy and Laughter to War-Saddened Children

Before we started our trip across the Atlantic, to bring joy and cheer to children on the other side, some of our American friends persuaded us to have our portraits taken, so that the girls and boys who read this page might see us, too.

Some ladies in a War Relief Group in Cleveland, Ohio, made us in their spare time, and if you could have seen what they made us out of, we are sure you would think they were very clever. Each of us started out as a Five- and Ten-Cent Store sock. It took one sock for each doll, and they dressed us from scraps they found in their sewing baskets. They made sixty-five dolls altogether, but all of us couldn't get into the photograph.

Further Strange Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Nine

There were a great many preparations to be made and a great many things to be discussed, as you may imagine, before the wonderful new enterprise could be got under way. The moon-folk were all full of it, so much so that the Moon-man was heard to say that he wished he had never heard of an apple pie. But I don't think he really meant it.

It was settled that Hari and Bolo were to go down with Magnolia to receive the first consignment of cheese. They were not going this time by the Mushroom Parachute Service as it had not yet been tried out. The Moon-man was going to let them down by moon-power control. The Parachute Service could be tried out first on the cheese.

Hari and Bolo were going to help Magnolia to start getting the apple pies made. All times and dates had to be most carefully fixed beforehand, as there would be great difficulties over communication. But the Moon-man was sure that, once a beginning had been made, things would get easier. And the Moon-man was a wise person and could always be relied upon to know what he was talking about.

Everyone was anxious to get the scheme started as soon as possible, but the Moon-man would not let anything be done in a hurry. They had managed without apple pies for so long, he said, that a few weeks longer didn't make much difference. So everything was done quietly and methodically and with great care and thoroughness.

It was during this period that Magnolia had another exciting adventure; this time quite on her own.

Moon-Children

You may have been wondering why you have heard nothing at all about the children on the Moon. There are children there, of course, but their lives are very different from the lives of children down here, and they do not have much to do with the daily affairs of grown-up people. They look more or less like the earth-children, except for the fact that they are all very, very fair, with hair so pale that it is almost white. But the interesting thing about them is that they are extraordinarily light in weight, so light that they can all swim in the water from babyhood without ever having to be taught how, and, what is more, they can also swim in the air when they are old enough to learn. They can't keep in the air for a very long time, any more than children here can in the water, but they can stay up long enough to have great fun over it. As they grow up and get heavier they are not able to keep up in the air at all, but every man, woman, and child in the moon can swim in the water with the greatest ease, and never get tired.

Every morning all the children go up the river on big rafts to an island on a lake. They take with them their food and toys and stay up there the whole day. It is called "The Children's Isle." One or two grown-up people go with them just in case anything unforeseen should happen, but theirs is an easy task, for the children play happily the whole day long in the water, on the ground and in the air.

They do not have lessons, as our children do. Very few people on the moon can read or write, and it was only through the visit of Hari's great-great-great-uncle that such knowledge came to them at all. When the children are no longer able to swim in the air they are considered to be grown up, and then they stay at home and learn the various occupations in which their elders are engaged.

Their mothers and fathers often take them in the morning to the nearest landing-stage and see them onto the rafts that take them up the river, and they come down to the banks again to meet them in the evening.

Magnolia Makes a Visit

Magnolia was fond of children and wanted very much to go and see them on their island. So one lovely morning, a few days before she was to leave, the Moon-man took her down to the landing-stage near the foot of the castle rock, where children who lived close by embarked, and waited to see her safely onto the raft. He promised to come down again to see her home in the evening. And what do you think she took with her? A skipping-rope!

When she had been preparing to rise to the moon she had skipped every day, as she had heard that it was one way of reducing your weight. Her rope was a very pretty one. It had wooden handles, painted bright red, with little bells fastened on to them all round the top; and when you skipped the bells made a gay tinkling sound. Magnolia had grown so fond of her skipping-rope that she had brought it with her when she came up to the moon, and as she didn't want to get fat again she still skipped with it every day.

Now it so happened that there were no skipping-ropes at all on the moon, and that is why she was taking it with her to the island; she was sure the children would love to learn how to skip. And so indeed they did. She spent a very happy day on the island, playing with them and giving them rides on her back. She could not speak their language very well but they managed to understand one another, and she promised that later on she would send them up skipping-ropes from the earth.

End of a Perfect Day

When the time came for going home she stepped onto one of the rafts, carrying the skipping-rope, folded into a neat little bundle, in her mouth, and went floating down the river with a party of the children. The raft was rather crowded, as they all wanted to be on the same one as Magnolia, and on the way down several of the children were pushed off into the water, and Magnolia with them. Nobody bothered; they could all climb onto the next one, as they always did, for you will remember that they were perfectly at home in the water. But what they did not realize was that poor Magnolia didn't know how to swim! It never entered their heads that there could be such a thing as a person who couldn't swim. They hardly noticed that she had gone.

Magnolia Floats

For a few minutes she struggled desperately in the water. Then, in the course of her struggles, she went over on her back.

"If only I could float," was the thought that went through her head. Then—"Why, I believe I am floating!" And, sure enough, she was.

The water on the moon is much denser than the water here, which makes floating much easier; also, Magnolia had never got her old weight back. For one thing there was the skipping. Besides, people on the moon don't get very heavy; you couldn't on that sort of diet.

After she had got over the first feeling of alarm Magnolia began to enjoy this new experience. One odd thing was that it was only now that she suddenly realized that she was still holding in her mouth the skipping-rope which, as she floated along, kept up a light tinkle. This sound, and the sound of the murmuring water, had a strange soothing effect upon her, and she drifted down the river in a half-dreaming state, with her eyes closed. All that could be seen above the water was her pink nose and her mouth holding the rope, neatly folded together, its red handles shining, its bells gaily ringing.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Meadow Mouse in the Snow

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

One morning, in the coldest part of winter, a meadow mouse sat in a shelter under an old log, just outside his burrow, nibbling at a bit of dried grass that he held in his front paws.

He was an alert little creature, with a round head, and beady black eyes that were very sharp and bright. His small body was covered with thick, coarse fur, and his legs and tail were stumpy.

The shelter in which he was sitting was well hidden, and from it he could see what was going on in the world around him without himself being seen. It was a beautiful world, he thought, as he looked out at the snowy fields and hillsides.

But it was a dangerous world, too, for a little meadow mouse. For there were foxes and hawks and many other fierce creatures, who would eat him if they could.

A Friendly Voice

The thought of these creatures made him angry. "I wish there were no hawks or owls or skunks or foxes," he exclaimed aloud. "I wish I did not always have to watch out for them."

"So do I," a voice said. "I have wished that a good many times."

It was an old meadow mouse who had just come into the shelter.

"Wouldn't it be nice," said the young mouse, "if all creatures were gentle and friendly?"

"Some of them are," answered the old mouse. "The groundhogs and the chipmunks are friendly. But of course they are asleep now in their burrows," he added. "They sleep all winter long, you know."

"Do they?" asked the young mouse. "I shouldn't want to sleep all winter, should you? I like winter, what I have seen of it. But I like summer best, because then I can come and go along my little hidden runways in the grass. Do you have runways in summer, Old Mouse?"

"Of course I do," the old mouse replied. "It is the only way to be safe when I go out to find seeds and clover and bulbs and other summer food. All meadow mice have runways the year round. For being safe is the most important thing for us.

Tunnels Under the Snow

"That is why we dig our tunnels under the snow in winter," he added. "I have a long tunnel under the snow, reaching from my burrow door, clear out to the roots of a young tree. The bark and juices of the roots are good winter food."

"I have a snow tunnel, too," said the young mouse proudly, "and I like to run through it, down there in the dark where no unfriendly creature can see me."

The old mouse was silent for a time. "All this talk of food has made me hungry," he said at last, "I must try to find something to eat."

"Me, too," said the young mouse. And a moment later each one had disappeared into his own narrow tunnel under the snow; down where there was no light and no beautiful world to see.

But they were safe. And, after all, being safe is the thing that matters most to a little meadow mouse.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Meadow mouse nibbled a bit of dried grass

(Watch for the tale of a screech owl on the page For Children Monday after next.)

A Busy Pair of Little Birds

The coconut swung gently to and fro outside the window, like a small hairy football with a slice cut off one end.

Mrs. Blue Tit flew as lightly as a blown leaf from the poplar tree and perched upon the coconut. With her tiny slender toes and sharp toe-nails she clung to the hard brown shell and pecked at the white nut with her beak. She loved coconut. It tasted milky, sweet, nutty, and very good.

Presently Mr. Blue Tit flew from the next-door garden and perched alongside his wife. While they were close together you could not tell one from the other: both little birds seemed to be blue-green and yellow. Their breasts were yellow, but their backs shone blue in the sunlight. They both had dark stripes through their eyes, making them seem to have spectacles. They pecked and pecked, poking their heads inside the hollow coconut every time they seized a mouthful; and when Mr. was in, Mrs. was out, because someone had always to be on guard.

Cosy Home in a Wall

Mrs. Blue Tit soon left her husband. She flew, in a light and fairy kind of way, straight across the garden to the brick wall above the flower-frames. In this wall were several holes, because it was old and the mortar had become loosened. Into one of these holes Mrs. Blue Tit disappeared.

Inside the hole she had built a loosely made nest of moss, but it was lined with such quantities of feathers that you could not see any moss at all unless you pulled the nest to pieces. And when you looked at the heap of feathers you could not believe that anything was there in the hole but feathers and feathers and more feathers. Yet all those feathers were really a lovely feather-bed for the nine tiny eggs which lay cosily on the soft mattress.

Choice of Nests

Last year Mrs. Blue Tit had laid ten eggs in the spout of the old pump at the end of the garden; the year before she had made her nursery in one of the nest-boxes hung on the wall of the house by the kind House People. She liked best a hole of some sort, for although she did not start nest-building before the end of April, she liked to be private. If you put your hand into her hole she would hiss in such a frightening manner that you would quickly draw it out again!

When Mr. Blue Tit had fetched his wife, the two little birds flew straight back to the bird-table. They knew they would find a supper of crumbs and lumps of suet upon the table, and they could have a last mouthful from the coconut. They liked the coconut better than anything, but knew exactly when to stop eating.

"Zee, zee, zee!" called Mrs. Blue Tit, fluffing out her dainty blue feathers and stretching her wings. "Zee, zee, zee!" she cried again in her perky little voice. "Coconut for supper, crumbs, suet and coconut again. Zee, zee, zee!"

The Blue Tits ate other things besides those put out for them, such as caterpillars and small grubs in the spring and summer, and acorns, nuts, and the seeds from the larch trees in autumn. But however much they ate they never seemed to grow fat; they were always lightsome to watch, like wisps of blue cottonwool.

Doorstep Lions

Doorstep lions must be chilly,
For in winter when it snows,
They are frosted just like cup cakes. . . .
All their manes and tails and toes.

But they sit there, just as patient,
Both so cold they cannot roar;
How I wish they were steam-heated,
Every time I shut the door!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Quick Tricks

Puzzle Fun

Let us try some Quick Tricks today. By changing a word, one letter at a time, you can work swift magic. See how, in the illustration below, lion is changed to lamb.

L	I	O	N
L	I	M	N
L	I	M	B
L	A	M	B

Now try it for yourself. Write letters in the blank squares and change stone to smile:

S	T	O	N	E
S	M	I	L	E

And now change rust to dish:

R	U	S	T
D	I	S	H

(Look for the answers on the page For Children next Monday.)

N. H. L.'s Two Outstanding Candidates for Rookie Award to Appear Here This Week

Warwick and Morin Running Close Race for Calder Cup

BULLETIN

The Boston Bruins, who had planned to fly home today from Chicago, were grounded and began the trip back by train. The team is traveling in two sections, with the first arriving here tomorrow morning at 10:30 and the second in the afternoon at 1:20.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the National Hockey League facing the possible loss of approximately one half of its players if the Canadian Government pulls the Boston Bruins' Woody Dumart and others like him into wartime service, it may be a trifle premature to talk about next March's award for the most outstanding rookie in the circuit.

Yet the fact remains that in the line-up of the Bruins' next two visitors to Boston this coming week will be two of the most promising candidates for the trophy presented to the N. H. L. in 1936-37 by its President, Frank Calder. With the New York Rangers tomorow night will be bustling, hard-working Grant Warwick, while with Montreal Canadiens next Sunday night will be clever little Pete Morin of the Razzle Dazzlers, both of whom have made a profound impression in this their inaugural season of professional hockey.

Warwick Has Edge

Of the two, Warwick appears to have the edge at present, even though he was sidelined because of injury for four games. He started with the Rangers when they opened their campaign last November, while Morin did not sign until the latter part of that same month, playing his first game in Montreal against the Bruins on Nov. 29, and appearing in Boston the following night in his first game away from the Forum.

Including the Rangers-Canadiens' home-and-home engagements over the week end, in which Canadiens won in Montreal and Rangers won in New York, both Warwick and Morin have the same number of goals, nine, with the former having a bulge in the assist column with 10 to Morin's five. Because he holds a lead in the scoring column and because he has seen slightly longer service this season, the Rangers' new right wing has an edge right now in the race for the cup, but with Morin gradually closing the gap between them, the balloting next March may be close.

Good Little Man

Warwick is one of two members of Regina Rangers, last season's Allan Cup champions, who have made good with the New York Rangers this winter. The other, of course, is goalie Jim Henry. Not unlike the durable Harold (Mush) March of Chicago Black Hawks in appearance, Grant seems destined to be another of the N. H. L.'s famous "good little men." He stands but five feet six inches in height, but is rugged enough to carry 172 pounds on his skates. Last season he played on the same line with Angus (Scotty) Cameron, who Manager Art Ross believed belonged to Boston and whose awarding to New York by President Calder was the cause of Ross' resigning from the N. H. L.'s Board of Governors.

Morin has had one big advantage over Warwick this winter inasmuch as he moved up to major league company with his linemates of the past four of five seasons. This threesome of Morin at left wing, Buddy O'Connor at center, and Gerry Heffernan at right wing was the mainstay of the amateur Montreal Royals in the Quebec Senior League and they made the jump to the major league together. No figures were given out after Manager Frank Patrick had persuaded them to sign, but it is believed that they were offered $12,000 among them to finisn out this season with a guarantee of a contract for next season.

All or None

This line took over the duties of the Elmer Lach, Jack Adams, and Tony Demers trio which stood out for Montreal last year. Patrick had to sign all of them or none, and has since been glad he took all. Frank Carlin, manager of the Royals, put this line together a few seasons ago, bringing Morin with him after he (Carlin) had taken Montreal Victorias on an exhibition trip in which Morin was an outstanding star.

Of the two rookie candidates, Warwick has made the greater impression here in Boston. Grant has already collected a goal and an assist at the Garden, while Morin has yet to get his first point. Warwick's first game after being out for four contests was last Tuesday against Brooklyn when he scored a goal and was credited with an assist as Rangers ran their streak of games without being shut out to 78. By scoring in both games over the week end, the Rangers now have increased their new league record to 80 games. Warwick, however, went scoreless over the week end, while Morin tallied one goal.

Busy Beaver —By Pap'

THE PERFECT HOST !!
HE WAS THE SPARK-PLUG OF THE TEAM THAT UPSET DUKE IN THE ROSE BOWL GAME AT DURHAM, N.C.
DON DURDAN
- OREGON STATE'S GRAND ALL-AROUND ATHLETE
EASY DOES IT
DON IS THE FIRST THREE-LETTER STAR OREGON STATE HAS BOASTED IN YEARS
HE'S A GUARD ON THE STRONG BEAVER COURT TEAM
PAP'

AP Features

Sports Around the Hub

Ching Johnson Joins All-Stars

Acceptance of an invitation by Ivan W. (Ching) Johnson to play for the former National Hockey League All-Stars against the Boston Bruins on the night of Feb. 6 today completed the All-Star roster for the game which is to benefit the Army Relief Society.

Ching, a great defenseman, who started with and starred for the New York Rangers for many, many years, sent word from Washington, where he is managing the Lions in the American League, that he was only too glad to offer his services. He will join the Stars' defense squad of Eddie Shore, Red Horner and King Clancy.

The week during which the game will be played, incidentally, will be an exceedingly busy one for Shore. His schedule calls for him to play at Springfield Saturday night (Jan. 31), at Washington Sunday, at Cleveland Tuesday, at Philadelphia Wednesday, with the all-stars Friday, and back at Springfield Saturday. Eddie wrote that this schedule reminded him of the days he was working both for New York Americans and for Springfield, when he played seven games in nine days, nine in 10, and 10 in 11.

* * *

Tommy Holmes, the very promising Newark outfielder who came to the Braves in exchange for Buddy Hassett, will make his Boston social debut one week from Wednesday evening at the annual baseball writers' banquet in the Copley-Plaza. As awards were earlier voted to Ted Williams and Dick Newsome of the Red Sox, the scribes felt that they wanted to give the Braves an honored spot at the head table, and that the introduction of Holmes was the best solution.

* * *

The regular Boston College athletic schedule will go on without interruption, it was revealed last night at the sixth annual Varsity Club dinner to the 1941 Eagle football team. Graduate Manager John P. Curley announced a nine-game grid card, the opening of which will be delayed until October to make room for September games with service teams, should any be available. The schedule follows: Oct. 3, St. Anslem's; 10, at Clemson; 17, pending; 24, Wake Forest; 31, Georgtown; Nov. 7, Temple; 14, Fordham; 21, Boston University; 28, Holy Cross.

* * *

Much to the relief of all concerned, the inter-league schoolboy hockey experiment was concluded over the past week end. The Greater Boston League claimed the championship, picking up 15 victories, three ties and only six defeats. Bay State and Eastern Massachusetts followed in that order. However, as the dates were not spread equally among the three circuits, it was a hollow triumph for the Greater Boston group. Unless altered radically another year, the inter-league plan will probably be abandoned.

* * *

Shorts . . . Running their undefeated string to 24 games, the B. C. Eagles remained at the top of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League. Colby is trailing closely with four wins and only one loss. New Hampshire plays at Middlebury tomorrow . . . B. U's Pat Hanley boarded a three o'clock train for Quantico, Va., this afternoon . . . Dave Drury of Swampscott succeeds Tom Frydell as tennis pro at the Badminton and Tennis Club this winter . . . Dartmouth and Cornell, each with two wins and one setback, top the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League. Harvard, with one and one, is in a third-place tie.

Over the Blue Lines

Latest word on Woody Dumart's case is that he will report for his Army examination around the 30th of January when Bruins play in Toronto . . . Dumart, according to Frank Ryan of the B's publicity department, was on his way back to Boston with the team following their 4-3 victory in Chicago last night . . . Dumart, he says, will play at the Garden tomorrow night . . . If Woody passes his examination he may be in the Canadian Army Feb. 5 . . . Don Metz of Toronto Maple Leafs has also been notified to hold himself in readiness for Army duty.

* * *

The Bruins start off their stiff schedule this week and will play four games between Tuesday and Sunday . . . Rangers are here tomorrow; Bruins are at Detroit Thursday and at Montreal Saturday; and Canadiens are here Sunday evening . . . Canadiens snapped the Rangers' streak of seven games without a defeat when they won 6-2 in Montreal Saturday night . . . A sell-out crowd saw Bruins beat Chicago 4-3 last night . . . Busher Jackson scored his first goal in a Bruins uniform, and adde his second before the evening was over.

College Squash Racquets

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Williams 9, Mass. Tech. 0.
Norfolk Naval Base-Yale, canceled.

Semi-Pro Congress Approves Plans To Expand During '42

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—The board of commissioners of the National Semi-pro Congress has unanimously approved plans to expand the sandlot program this year in response to President Roosevelt's appeal to continue baseball on the same scale as in peacetime.

Opening its annual conference, the board also approved March 29 as a registration date for enrolling a possible 500,000 men and boys into the Semi-pro Congress program. Board members estimated 70,000 teams, representing service camps, industrial plants and individual towns, would begin play May 3.

The board heard a report that because so many of its umpires have entered the armed forces the Congress will be forced to adopt free correspondence schools to train new officials. Ten state umpire association charters were approved, and the commissioners also accepted a proposal to receive 2,000 applications for umpiring in the 1942 season.

National League Agrees To Increase Night Card

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The National League, meeting to discuss the outlook of baseball in view of President Roosevelt's encouraging statement, has agreed that each club be permitted to play more than seven home night games.

President Ford Frick pointed out such action would involve a change in the circuit's constitution, which now limits each club to seven nocturnal contests. Just how far the majors will go, however, in the matter of night games during the war will be decided at a joint meeting with the American League here the first week in February.

The owners also discussed the financial condition of the Philadelphia club. Gerry Nugent, President of the Phillies, didn't ask for financial aid and said he was trying to arrange to operate the team without selling any of his star players.

Nugent Frank

Nugent made a frank explanation of the difficulties faced by his tailend club and reserved the right to ask the league for a loan if it became necessary later. Until and if the Phillies had to make a plea for help, Frick said the league would take no hand in the situation.

"When Nugent said he was trying to go on operating without selling any of his ball players the other club owners shouted 'hurrah,'" said the President, "and that was all the action we took."

The meeting had been arranged to consider problems of contracts, taxes, insurance, participation in the nation's war effort and other matters, Frick said, but President Roosevelt's announcement that he wanted baseball to continue in full force took most of the pressure off the magnates.

No Delay

They agreed that there no longer was any reason for delaying the mailing out of player contracts, or for consideration of bonus clauses starting from a base salary.

Many proposals for organized baseball helping entertain the armed forces, aiding in the sale of defense bonds and otherwise co-operating with the Government were discussed, but all plans were held in abeyance until they could also be considered by the American League.

Both majors will meet here Feb. 2, the day after the annual dinner of the New York baseball writers, and probably will hold a joint meeting the next day. Whether Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis, who is wintering in Florida, would be present no one knew.

It was Landis who sided with the National League to override the American League at the joint meeting in Chicago last month to prevent an increase in night baseball games, which both the Washington Senators and St. Louis Browns had anxiously sought.

However, the decision of the National League to agree to an increase now as an emergency measure may make the Commissioner's presence unnecessary.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

East

Army 36, Columbia 23.
Duke 41, Navy 31.
Colby 38, Maine 35.
Providence 48, St. Anselm's 43.
Pennsylvania 52, Yale 34.
Arnold 55, Lowell Textile 46.
Boston U. 57, Worcester Tech 50.
Dartmouth 49, Cornell 29.
Niagara 54, St. Bonaventure 42.
Baltimore 49, West Chester 42.
Haverford 38, Susquehanna 34.
Swarthmore 49, Drexel 45.
St. Joseph's (Phila.) 58, Lasalle 53.
Millersville 58, Mansfield 57.
Western Maryland 37, Delaware 27.
Bloomsburg 44, Shippensburg 32.
E. Stroudsburg 58, Trenton Tchrs. 36.
Syracuse 42, Temple 34.
Penn State 34, Pitt 30.
Mt. St. Marys 44, Washington 41 (overtime).
Rhode Island State 66, Connecticut 59.
Washington and Jefferson 49, Carnegie Tech 20.
Rutgers 46, Lafayette 44.
Albright 50, Villanova 40.
Muhlenberg 75, Lebanon Valley 31.
Gettysburg 34, Ursinus 29.
Vermont 56, Middlebury 31.
Shepherd 47, Frostburg Teachers 41.
St. Francis (Brooklyn) 47, Siena 32.
Wagner 44, Mt. Clair Tchrs. 43.
Geneva 49, Duquesne 45.
Glenville Tchrs. 65, W. Liberty Tchrs. 49.
Ithaca 72, Kutztown 37.
Edinboro Teachers 44, Alliance 33.
Franklin-Marshall 42, Bucknell 39.
Long Island 61, Brooklyn 36.
Westminster 54, Youngstown 41.
Indiana (Pa.) Teachers 53, Lock Haven Teachers 49.

South

Louisiana Tech 60, Southeastern (La) 40.
Georgetown 46, Berea 31.
Kentucky Wesleyan 69, Centre 30.
Union 38, Eastern (Ky) Teachers 28.
Tennessee 46, Kentucky 40.
Western Kentucky T 29, Murray T 27.
Vanderbilt 39, Georgia Tech 32.
South Carolina 38, North Carolina 36.
Arkansas 55, Rice 47.
Mississippi 51, Louisiana State 42.

Midwest

Pittsburg (Kan) T 38, Warrensburg T 32.
Northwestern (Okla) 34, Friends 22.
St. Louis 47, Missouri Mines 26.
Butler 49, Notre Dame 43.
Ohio State 54, Iowa 52.
Wayne 39, Fort Custer Recept Center 33.
Western Michigan 48, Ball State 45.
Lawrence Tech 58, Indiana Tech 32.
Wooster 67, Otterbein 26.
Rochester 49, Oberlin 31.
Ohio Northern 71, Albion 30.
Ohio Salem 57, Rio Grande 44.
Ohio 40, Miami 32.
Illinois 54, Chicago 26.
Muskingum 44, Heidelberg 46.
Wittenberg 37, Denison 35.
Tri-state 40, Bluffton 36.
Wisconsin 49, Northwestern 46.
Dayton 46, Xavier 32.
Oklahoma 26, Kansas State 25.
Upper Iowa 48, Dubuque 40.
Kansas 51, Nebraska 32.
Minnesota 44, Michigan 32.
Grinnell 36, Ripon 28.
Kearney 38, Nebraska Weslevan 28.
Drake 41, Washington (St. Louis) 38.
Michigan Normal 41, Kalamazoo 34.
Cape Girardeau T. 33, Kirksville T. 24.
Stevens Point 50, Oshkosh 36.
Detroit 34, Marquette 32.
Toledo 55, Marshal 47.
Case 52, Western Reserve 51 (overtime).
Kent State 36, Akron 30.
Franklin 39, Hanover 33.
Rider 39, Earlham 33.
Manchester 80, Anderson 36.
Huntington 67, Valparaiso 60.
William Jewell 40, Culver Stockton 37.
North Central 55, Wheaton 47.
Concordia (Springfield, Ill.) 53, McKendree 50.
Camp Grant 47, Scott Field 37.
Illinois Tech 44, Concordia (River Forest, Ill) 34.
Chadron T. 60, South Dakota Mines 42.
Capital 52, Kenyon 51.
Bethel 31, Ottawa 28.
Delta State T. 46, Union (Tenn) 37.
Morningside 45, North Dakota State 39.
Moorhead T. 51, Duluth T. 38.
New York U. 38, Depaul 37.
Emporia State 52, Fort Hays State 50 (overtime).
St. Benedict's 41, Rockhurst 37.
Michigan Tech 54, Northland 35.
Monmouth 33, Beloit 26.
Augustana 46, Carthage 37.
Concordia (Moorehead, Minn.) 45, McAlester 43.
St. Thomas 61, Augsburg 40.
John Carroll 44, Fenn 26.
North Michigan 56, Central Michigan 48.
Iowa T. 40, Western Illinois State 35.
East Central (Okla.) 52, Northeastern (Okla.) 36.
Oklahoma Baptist 40, Oklahoma City 38.
Southeastern (Okla.) 48, Central (Okla.) 35.
Southwestern (Okla.) Tech 34, Phillips 32.
Evansville 56, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 48.
Concordia (Ind.) 31, Tiffon 23.

Far West

Utah State 34, Denver 18.
Hardin Simmons 46, New Mexico Aggies 34.
East Texas State 38, Texas Wesleyan 40.
Colorado 79, Colorado State 28.
Colorado Mines 47, Regis 27.
Arizona 59, Arizona Teachers 45.
Utah 56, Wyoming 49.
Idaho 30, Washington State 28.
Montana State 47, Greeley State 42.
Adams State Teachers 49, Eastern New Mexico 34.
Fresno State 44, California Aggies 33.
Santa Barbara State 32, San Diego State 29.
College of Pacific 30, San Francisco U. 23.
Texas Christian 33, Texas 31.
Colorado College 36, Western State 28.
Utah Branch 48, Westminster 15.
California 41, Southern California 36.
Eastern Washington 57, Central Washington 36.
Oregon 54, Washington 35.
Stanford 57, San Jose State 38.
Montana 52, Gonzaga 31.
Whitman 44, College of Idaho 42.

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Week-End Results

Ontario H. A. Senior A

Kingston 3, Niagara Falls 3 (tie).

Ontario H. A. Junior A

Oshawa 10, Guelph 4.
Toronto Young Rangers 11, St. Michael's College, Toronto, 7.

A. B. C. League

Calgary 3, Kimberley 2.

Quebec Senior

Ottawa 5, Quebec 1.
Montreal Royals 4, Cornwall 4.
Montreal Pats 1, Montreal Canadiens 1.
Quebec 5, Ottawa 1.

Saskatchewan Senior League

Saskatoon 5, Regina 3.
Regina 1, Moose Jaw 1 (overtime tie).

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	17	5	3	37	81	50
New York	17	9	1	35	100	81
Toronto	16	9	1	33	80	57
Chicago	13	11	3	29	81	77
Brooklyn	10	20	1	21	81	113
Detroit	9	17	2	20	77	88
Montreal	8	19	1	17	66	100

Games This Week

Tuesday: New York at Boston.
Thursday: Boston at Detroit; Brooklyn at Chicago.
Saturday: Boston at Montreal; Brooklyn at Toronto; New York at Detroit.
Sunday: Detroit at New York; Montreal at Boston; Toronto at Chicago.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Sunday

National League

Brooklyn 5, Detroit 3.
New York 5, Montreal 4 (overtime).
Boston 4, Chicago 3.

American League

Providence 4, Cleveland 3.
New Haven 2, Springfield 1.
Buffalo 6, Philadelphia 3.
Indianapolis 3, Washington 2.

American Association

Fort Worth 9, Minneapolis 2.
St. Louis 4, St. Paul 2.
Kansas City 6, Tulsa 4.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 7, Jersey Skeeters 0.
New York 5, Atlantic City 2.
Baltimore 8, Washington 5.

Saturday

National League

Montreal 6, New York 2.
Chicago 4, Toronto 2.

American League

Springfield 6, Providence 4.
Indianapolis 4, Hershey 2.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 3, Washington 1.

American Association

Dallas 5, Tulsa 3.
Omaha 3, St. Louis 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 3, Jersey Skeeters 2.
Boston 2, Baltimore 0.
Washington 6, Atlantic City 1.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Army 45, Cornell 30.
Ohio Wooster 49, Case 26.
Wisconsin 52, Lawrence 12.
Milwaukee State Teachers 38, Loyola U. (Chicago) 27.
Yale Freshmen 47, Pawtucket (R. I.) High 23.
Chicago 51, Illinois 33.
Navy 53, Lafayette 22.
Bowdoin 50, Mass. Tech 25.
Yale 58, Penn 17.
Loyola 37, Catholic U. 24.
North Carolina 61, Virginia 19.

Billiards Play Now In Final Week

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—The world three-cushion billiards championship tournament headed into its final week today with Willie Hoppe of New York, Welker Cochran of San Francisco and Joe Chamaco of Mexico City bunched in first place. Each had three wins and one loss, with five matches yet to play.

Right behind the leaders, with three victories and two defeats apiece, were Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., and Art Thurnblad of Chicago, but one of these two will have his third setback by the end of play tonight. They are scheduled to oppose each other in one of the two evening matches.

In the other, Hoppe, defending champion, will meet Otto Reiselt, the Philadelphia who has lost three times in six matches.

In afternoon play Art Rubin of Brooklyn, beaten six times in seven starts, was to play Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago and Chamaco was to meet John Fitzpatrick of Los Angeles.

The standings:

	W	L	HR	BG
Willie Hoppe	3	1	8	25
Welker Cochran	3	1	9	30
Joe Chamaco	3	1	8	35
Ralph Greenleaf	3	2	9	51
Arthur Thurnblad	3	2	8	45
John Fitzpatrick	3	3	9	41
Otto Reiselt	3	3	10	34
Jake Schaefer	3	3	9	42
Earle Lookabaugh	2	4	6	46
Arthur Rubin	1	6	6	39

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—The U. S. Lawn Tennis Association spanked three of its ranking amateurs, Frank Parker, Ted Schroeder, and Jack Kramer, and eliminated the 1942 indoor tourney at its annual session. The players were reprimanded for accepting lump sums for expenses. The net moguls also combined the national singles and doubles meets and awarded it to Forest Hills, N. Y.

* * *

St. Louis—Effective next fall, Missouri Valley Conference freshmen will be eligible to participate in varsity athletics "for the duration of the emergency," it was decided at a special meeting.

* * *

Lancaster, Pa.—Richard (Dick) Barker, former Olympic wrestling coach and recently football coach at Cornell, Ia., College, was named gridiron mentor at Franklin and Marshall College succeeding Alan M. Holman, resigned.

* * *

Fort Myers, Fla.—Eddie Williams, Chicago professional, put together a pair of two-under-par 69's to win the open senior Professional Golfers' Association championship. Jock Hutchison of Chicago, former U. S. open and British open champion, finished behind Williams' sparkling 138 with a pair of 72's.

* * *

New York—The national rowing championships were awarded to Philadelphia by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen and will be held on the Schuylkill, July 18-19. The national schoolboy regatta will be held May 24 at a site to be selected and the Central States Regatta at Wyandotte, Mich., July 4-5.

* * *

Atlantic City, N. J.—Charles Brinton of Princeton, national champion, won the Atlantic Coast squash tournament at Haddon Hall by defeating Le Roy Lewis of Philadelphia, former intercollegiate champion, in the final, 14—18, 18—15, 15—10, 15—12.

* * *

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon State College dropped a plan to give defense bonds to its Rose Bowl football victors—officials believed it might jeopardize amateur standings. Money raised for the bonds by popular subscription will be used for rings for each player and coach.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Boston University 10, Bowdoin 2.
Illinois 6, Michigan 2.
Hamilton 4, Middlebury 1.
Williams 4, Army 3.
Colgate 7, Cornell 5.
Boston College 5, Colby 4 (overtime).
Northeastern 8, New Hampshire 1.
Northeastern Frosh 5, N. H. Frosh 4.
Yale Freshmen 7, Andover 0.
Army Plebes 2, Williams Freshmen 1.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	22	5	4	48	153	86
New York	20	12	3	43	154	115
Johnstown	18	11	4	40	131	112
Washington	15	15	4	34	138	148
Baltimore	14	18	2	30	138	133
River Vale	8	21	3	19	89	131
Atlantic City	9	24	0	18	129	188

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	3	1	1	7	23	13
Washington	2	1	1	5	14	17
Atlantic City	2	2	0	4	15	15
Boston	1	0	0	2	7	0
Johnstown	1	2	0	2	11	10
River Vale	1	2	0	2	7	14
Baltimore	1	3	0	2	13	21

Results Jan. 17

Boston 2, Baltimore 0.
Johnstown 3, River Vale 2.
Washington 6, Atlantic City 4.

Results Jan. 18

Boston 7, River Vale 0.
New York 5, Atlantic City 2.
Baltimore 8, Washington 5.

Games This Week

Monday: Johnstown at Washington.
Tuesday: Boston at Johnstown; River Vale at Washington.
Wednesday: Boston at Baltimore; New York at River Vale.
Friday: Johnstown at Boston; Baltimore at Washington; New York at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Baltimore at River Vale; Washington at Boston; Johnstown at Atlantic City.
Sunday: Baltimore at Johnstown; New York at Washington.

National Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Akron 53, Oskosh 43.
N. Y. Renaissance 54, Detroit Eagles 52.

American Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 17

Wilmington 40, New York Jewels 29.

Byron Nelson Finally Wins Major Title in California

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 19 (AP)—He took 10 years to do it, but Byron Nelson finally won a California golf tournament.

The shot specialist from Toledo, Ohio, had acknowledged the plaudits given a national open and P. G. A. champion, but for the first time since he turned professional in 1932 he came up yesterday with the major prize in a California tournament.

He won the 72-hole Oakland open with a par-battering 274. There wasn't the shadow of a doubt as as to who the best man was this time. Nelson led from start to finish.

Successive 69's

After a three under par in the opening round, a stroke better than any rival, he added three successive 69's to finish five shots ahead of the field. The only other player to subdue par 35-35—70 for the Sequoyah course over the four rounds was an amateur, John Dawson of Hollywood, who turned out a neat 279.

Dawson, of course, could not participate in the money awards, such as Nelson, who pocketed $1,000. Dawson received a defense bond for his efforts.

Except for a few errors in the last nine holes of the tournament, Nelson played some of the finest golf of his spectacular career. He hit the ball squarely on the nose and down the fairways most of the time.

Three-Putt Greens

When within sight of his goal, he tailed off a bit to three-putt the 10th and 13th greens, in addition to missing a four-foot putt on the 15th.

Definitely at the peak of his game, Nelson will be one of the hot favorites in the San Francisco 72-hole open starting next Thursday.

Trailing Nelson in the money winning division were Lawson Little, San Francisco, and Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., tied at 280. Each collected $650.

Stroke behind were the pre-tournament favorite, Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa.; Lloyd Mangrum of Monterey Park, Calif., and Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y. They deadlocked at 281 and each received $375.

Toughest Blow

The toughest blow of all landed on Leonard Dodson of Kansas City, Mo. He won the tournament a year ago in a playoff with E. J. Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., and Hogan, and failed this time to land among the money winners. He totaled a 291 for the four rounds.

Two holes-in-one were scored, one by Marion Heifner of Palo Alto, Calif., on the 142-yard 5th hole and the other by Glen Holden, Oakland, who hit a brassie shot for an ace on the 205-yard 17th.

Leaders, their scores and winnings, included:

274—Byron Nelson, Toledo, O., ($1,000).
279—John Dawson, Hollywood, (amateur).
280—Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., ($650).
280—Lawson Little, San Francisco ($650).
281—Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., ($375).
281—Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., ($375).
281—Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., ($375).
282—Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., ($250).
284—Ernie Pieper, Jr., San Jose, Calif., (amateur).
285—Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., ($175).
285—John Revolta, Chicago, ($175).
285—E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., ($175).

Winter Sports Competitions

Roosevelt Trophy

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Torger Tokle, national ski jumping champion, won the Franklin D. Roosevelt trophy yesterday for the third time. His leaps were 161, 166 and 161 feet. Tokle also won the Class A competition, witnessed by 19,560 spectators.

Hans Stand of Bear Mountain won the invitation downhill run in 57s. Tokle was first in 54.6s. but was disqualified for knocking over two obstacles.

Form Produces

CARY, Ill., Jan. 19 (AP)—Although his best leap of 168 feet was bettered by two other contestants, Walter Bietila, University of Wisconsin skiing star, yesterday was awarded first place in the Class A division of the 36th annual Norge Ski Club tournament. His victory was based on superior form in his jumps.

Bietila's brother, Ralph, of Ishpeming, Mich., took Class C honors, while Walter Nelson, Beloit, Wis., won in Class B and Ernest Jacobson, Chicago, was high in the Senior Class.

Upset Victories

ROSEDALE, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Herman Van Putten of New York City's Gay Blades Club shot from behind in the two-mile event yesterday to snatch the Southern New York men's speed skating championship.

Virginia Jahn, Cresskill, N. J., and Beatrice Amann of the Silver City Skating Club scored an upset in the women's division, rolling up 80 and 70 points, respectively, while favored Alice Burnham of the Gay Blades Club failed to place.

Figure Skating

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—For the third consecutive year, Bobby Specht of the Figure Skating Club of Chicago won the Midwestern figure-skating championship as the annual meet was concluded late Saturday night in the Chicago Arena. First place in the women's division also was won by a member of the Chicago Club, Joan Mitchell.

Chivers Leads

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—Howard Chivers of Gould Maine Academy won the third annual Eastern Slope Ski Club's men's giant slalom run on the North Slope of Cranmore Mountain Saturday, and a 15-year-old girl captured the women's honors.

Jean Dent of the Carcajou Club of Hanover bested 30 women contestants before a crowd of 5,000. Team honors went to the Plymouth, N. H., Ski Club for men and the Carcajou Club for the women.

Bob-Sled Races

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Worthmann Trophy two-man bobsled race scheduled Friday was postponed as heavy snow fell too late to pack the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run to the mile mark. The Governor Lehman trophy four-man meet slated for Saturday also was postponed. No new date was immediately set for either event.

Ice All Melted

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—The second day's events of the Northern New York Skating Association's annual championships were postponed yesterday. The deciding races of the meet might be scheduled Sunday, Feb. 8, if events elsewhere did not conflict.

Trophies were presented to winners of Saturday's opening competitions. Ted Ellenwood, Fort Johnson, men's Eastern States speed skating titleholder, and Carmelita Landry, Fitchburg, Mass., women's national and North American champion, were on top in points.

Near Mile a Minute

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, Jan. 19 (AP)—A 16-year-old boy, Jackie Simpson of Ketchum, negotiated a 2.1 mile ski course on Baldy Mountain yesterday in 2m. and 51s., eight seconds better than the previous record. The near mile-a-minute time was turned in on the Diamond Sun course which has a vertical descent of 3,200 feet.

Kramer in Final Bid Before Joining C. G.

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 19—Jack Kramer of Oakland, Calif., one of three ranking players rebuked by the United States Lawn Tennis Association, is making his final tournament bid before joining the Coast Guard.

Kramer, co-holder of the national doubles title and generally regarded as one of the U. S. L. T. A.'s more promising young stars, meets Gardnar Mulloy next Sunday in the finals of the University of Miami invitation tournament. The match was postponed yesterday.

Mulloy, amateur coach of the university's team, is rated seventh in the nation and Kramer ninth. The Miamian won his semi-final match from Francisco Segura of Ecuador, 9—7, 6—8, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

Budge and Riggs Win in Hamilton

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 19 (CP)—Don Budge and Bobby Riggs won singles matches against Fred Perry and Frank Kovacs respectively here Saturday night in a professional tennis exhibition before 1,000 persons. Budge stopped Perry 6—4, 3—6, 9—7 and Riggs whipped Kovacs in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. In a doubles match, Perry and Budge defeated Riggs and Kovacs, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

England Defeats Scotland

LONDON, Jan. 19 (CP Cable)—England defeated Scotland 30 to 0 Saturday in an international football classic before a crowd of 64,000 at Wembley Stadium.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Navy 15, Cornell 12.
Seton Hall College 21, Temple 6.
Yale 15, Rutgers 12.
Yale Freshmen 17, Hopkins Grammar 10.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 17

Virginia 5½, Virginia Tech 2½.
Army 4½, West Virginia 3½.

College Pistol Shooting

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 17

Army 1,354, Yale 1,180.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	221,710
1942 volume to date	7,704,780
1941 volume to date	7,806,310

Stock Trend Irregular In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Selected rails and industrials picked at recovery trends in today's stock market but many leaders were unable to shake off minus signs.

Irregular price changes, ruling at the start, continued near the final hour. While most variations were in fractions, a handful of "blue chips" lost 1 to more than 2 points. Dealings were among the slowest since last fall, transfers being at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Some bidding was attributed to the thought the market had a good chance to snap out of its lengthy side-wise shift if the international picture brightened. On the other hand, taxes remained as a brake on sentiment and cloudy Oriental war developments, coupled with the growing menace of enemy submarine attacks on the Atlantic coast, served to restrain bullish forces.

Stocks doing moderately well included Southern Railway, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe, Bethlehem Steel, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Anaconda, Kennecott, Sperry, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Du Pont hit another new 1941-42 bottom. Inclined to lag also were Allied Chemical, Union Carbide, U. S. Gypsum, Eastman Kodak, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, and Johns-Manville.

Lacking support in the curb were Brewster Aero, Electric Bond & Share and Glen Alden Coal. Republic Aviation improved.

Bond Prices Ragged

A resurgence of demand for rail issues pulled the bond market out of a morning spell of irregularity and sent prices fractions to 4 points higher today.

Quotations toward the end of the final hour were at the best for the session.

In sharp contrast to the rise in domestics was the drop in many recently favored Latin American issues.

While waiting for a declaration of war policy from the southern nations, losses running to more than 2 points were posted for Sao Paulo stamped 7s of '40, Uruguay adjusted 3¾s of '79 and Peru 6s of '60. Trade was light.

U. S. Governments tended a bit lower.

Corporates higher included Lehigh Valley 4s, Erie 4½s of 2015, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Baltimore & Ohio Stamped Convertibles, American Telephone 3s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and Pittsburgh Steel 4½s.

Lower were Pennsylvania General 4s of '65, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, International Hydro Electric 6s, and Rock Island General 4s of '88.

Only One Bid Made For Utility Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — A large underwriting syndicate headed by First Boston Corp. and Bonbright & Co. submitted the only bid for $80,000,000 in 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds of the Alabama Power Co. and was awarded the issue.

The bid was 100.4 per cent, indicating an interest cost to the company of 3.4784 per cent. The syndicate included 81 investment firms.

It was the largest corporate issue to be offered under the compulsory competitive bidding rule of the Securities and Exchange Commission applying to the electric light and power industry. American Telephone's larger issue last fall was offered competitively but such action was not compulsory.

The bonds will be offered publicly Wednesday at a price of 101¾, subject to SEC approval, underwriters said.

CCC Offers Wheat For Use as Feed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be offered for sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation to producers of livestock, dairy and poultry products for use as feed, the Agriculture Department announced today.

Purpose of the offer, the Department said, is to aid producers to comply with the Department's stepped-up production program and to make additional storage space available for the 1942 crop.

The sale price per bushel of cracked wheat for feed delivered to the purchaser will be the lower of either the 1941 wheat loan value at point of delivery or the commodity credit sales price for corn per bushel at point of delivery.

Southern Tidewater Coal Shippers to Meet in N. Y.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A meeting of southern "tidewater" coal shippers has been called for January 20 at New York (Waldorf Astoria Hotel) to formulate a program of maximum efficiency in the transportation of coal from Southern Appalachian mines by railroad and "tidewater" colliers, via Norfolk, Va., to Eastern and New England states.

The call was issued by John A. Luse, Washington, Executive Secretary of the Bituminous Coal Producers' Board for district 7 which embraces the mining areas of Southern West Virginia and Virginia.

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	Jan 14
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	48	48	48	Jan 16
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	22	36	35	36	+ ⅞
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	¼	¼	¼	
5	1¼	Alaska Juneau	3	2½	2½	2½	
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	2	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	5¾	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ½
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	5	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	140¾	138¾	138¾	−2¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	+ ¾
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	Jan 17
9	5	Allied Stores	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
87	71⅞	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	Jan 17
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	12	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
21⅞	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18	18	18	
1⅞	⅛	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Jan 16
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54	53¾	54	+ ½
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	6	44	43½	43½	−1¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7½	7½	7½	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	5	4¾	5	Jan 15
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	6	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	7	64¼	63¾	63¾	— ¼
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	6	72	72	72	Jan 17
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (½e)	8	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅝
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	84	84	84	
8¾	4¾	AmColtype(.60)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 14
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 16
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	11	½	½	½	— ⅛
24⅜	17⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 14
26⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅞	2¼	2¼	Jan 14
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	21	29	28½	28¾	— ¾
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	5	33¾	33⅜	33¾	Jan 15
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	7	43	43	43	
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 14
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½c)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jan 14
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	89	89	89	— ½
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 17
6⅝	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	7	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	4	¼	¼	⅜	— ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1¼k	4	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	18	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	12	11⅜	11¼	11½	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	3	5	5	5	
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 6
45⅜	33¾	Am Smelt (½e)	5	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ½
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Jan 16
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Jan 16
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fd (2g)	6	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	5	10½	10¼	10½	Jan 16
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2c)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
96	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86⅞	86⅜	86⅜	Jan 16
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	19	127	126	126¾	+ ½
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	3	47¾	47¼	47¾	
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B4½g	3	49	48½	49	+ ¼
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	8	25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
116¾	142	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 17
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	8	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	5½	5½	5½	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	6	74¾	74¼	74¼	— ¾
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5g)	1	50	50	50	Jan 14
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	43	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ¼
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 17
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 16
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	35	35	35	Jan 15
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jan 15
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	5	64½	64	64½	+ ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7	7	7	Jan14
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	6½	6½	6½	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72	72	72	Jan 16
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	Jan 12
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	45	31¾	30⅜	31¾	+1
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	65	64¾	65	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	29	25⅜	24⅜	25½	+ ⅞
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	31⅛	31	31	Jan 16
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Jan 16
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	14	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Jan 12
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 17
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72⅛	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jan 17
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		B					
10	10¼	Bald Loco ct	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
16½	7	Barber As (½e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 15
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	17	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	Jan 16
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 16
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22½	22½	Jan 17
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jan 15
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Jan 17
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	4	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ¼
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	Jan 17
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	11	64¼	63½	64¼	+ 1¼
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120½	121	+ ⅜
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	2	22	21½	21½	Jan 16
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	Jan 17
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	26	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
35	25⅛	Bohn Al&B (2g)	2	29¾	29½	29½	Jan 17
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	12	20⅜	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	9	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	13	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	Jan 15
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 14
25⅜	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 17
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 17
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jan 17
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jan 17
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	Jan 15
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 17
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13	13	13	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	18	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	5	34½	34	34½	+ ½
3⅜	1⅝	Capital Adm A	1	2	2	2	Jan 17
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 14
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	2	64½	64	64	Jan 16
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	41⅜	40	41⅜	+1⅞
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ½
58⅜	11⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jan 14
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 16
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	36	35⅜	36	
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅜	3½	3⅜	Jan 15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	9	4⅜	4	4⅜	— ⅝
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	14	10½	9¾	10½	+1
8½	½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P ¼ cv pf (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jan15
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¾
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 16
¼	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 10
3	1	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 14
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	16	47⅞	47¼	47¾	— ⅛
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	Jan 17
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 16
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	−1¾
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a	14	41¼	40¼	40¼	−1
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	6	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	75¾	75½	75½	— ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63	62	62	Jan 16
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	4	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	17¼	17	17	Jan 16
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	5	12½	12½	12½	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 15
47⅝	1	Col G & E (.10g)	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
82¼	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	51½	51½	51½	Jan 17
77⅜	41¼	Columb Pict	2	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	Jan 16
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25	25	25	Jan 14
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 12
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	11	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¾
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	13	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	28	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	42⅜	42¼	42¼	
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	23	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast (¼g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan13
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	7	16	15¼	16	+ ¾
23⅜	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	23	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10	10	10	Jan17
29⅞	21	Cons Cop (3¼g)	11	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Ed 1pf(6)	25	13⅜	13½	13½	
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	25	13¾	13½	13½	
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅝
1¼	¼	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jan14
8½	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
6½	5	Consol Oil (½c)	27	6	5⅞	6	
9¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 17
5	2⅝	Consol'n Coal	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 7
106⅜	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Contginer (1½g)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5½	2¼	Cont Baking	1	3	3	3	
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	75	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	Jan 14
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	12	27	26¼	26¾	+ ¾
10	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	1	8	8	8	— ¼
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	41⅛	41	41	— ¼
41¾	29¾	Cont Mot (.10g)	32	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	18	23	22⅜	23	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 17
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	6	50	50	50	Jan 17
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	54¾	53⅝	54¾	+1⅛
34⅜	26½	El Ser Bat (2½g)	4	31½	31¼	31½	
33	21¾	El Paso N G 2.40	2	23½	23½	23½	Jan 9
47½	29½	Endi-John (3)	2	48	48	48	Jan 16
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	Jan 16

Commerce and Finance

Auto Industry Moves to Expedite War Production Output

Business and Industry

Reich Shown Well Supplied With Minerals

WASHINGTON (AP)—A close balance between Germany, on the one hand, and the United States and Britain, on the other, in current production of minerals vital for warmaking was reported today by the Bureau of Mines.

Describing the Reich as "surprisingly well supplied with minerals for essential military needs," a bureau survey said it "now controls enormous resources of iron ore, manganese, and coal capable of supporting an iron and steel industry that can compete with that of Great Britain and the United States."

The German Continental sphere of domination, including Italy, produced 44 per cent of the world's pig iron in 1940, it was added, and mined 47 per cent of the world's total coal output.

The report, prepared by Charles Will Wright, foreign minerals specialist, said that in the case of aluminum and magnesium, the metals essential to manufacture of airplanes and incendiary bombs, Germany was reported to have outproduced the United States, Great Britain and Canada up to 1941, but Mr. Wright said "by the end of 1941, it was expected that the combined aluminum output of the three Allied countries (United States, Great Britain and Canada) would pull ahead of German-dominated nations, and that the Allies' 1941 figures would be nearly doubled by the end of 1942."

The report expressed confidence that American and British output of magnesium now equaled German production, and that American output alone by 1943 would be more than four times Germany's expanded 1941 production.

Germany's greatest increase in mineral supply, it was pointed out, has been through the occupation first of Poland, then Norway, France, the Balkans and later the Ukraine and Donets Basin.

The German petroleum problem, the bureau said, appears to be largely one of rationing and administration and "Germany appears to be in no immediate danger of the failure of her military machine for lack of gasoline and lubricants."

"There is a general belief in the United States that with our great mineral resources and plant capacities, it is only a matter of time when we, together with Great Britain, will have control of the air and sea," the report said.

"While this is true, it should be remembered that the new Germany already is a powerful adversary working at maximum capacity in the output of airplanes, submarines, tanks, and munitions. Just when the United States and Great Britain will be in position to exceed the German production of these war machines depends largely on their ability to increase and maintain mineral production and the extent to which civilian consumption is curtailed to permit more rapid advances in the manufacture of required materials.

"Substantial progress along this line has been made since December 7 but a large part of our mineral production is still consumed for non-defense purposes."

A bureau table on estimated 1940 production of German controlled or supplying countries, not including Japan, credited them with producing 47 per cent of the world coal output, 46 per cent of iron ore, 44 per cent of pig iron, 27.5 per cent of manganese ore, 10 per cent of chromite, 11 per cent of tungsten, 2.5 per cent of nickel, 7 per cent of copper, 33 per cent of zinc, 25 per cent of lead, 10 per cent of antimony, 50 per cent of bauxite, 47.5 per cent of aluminum, 66 per cent of magnesium, 42 per cent of mercury, 7 per cent of molybdenum ore, and 3.4 per cent of petroleum and substitutes.

Warner Bros. Loan Arranged With Banks

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., has arranged a $2,000,000 loan at 2½ per cent interest with the New York Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, it was learned today.

The loan is secured by the same collateral now pledged to these banks as security for an existing $4,000,000 loan.

Reserve Director

© Bachrach

Albert M. Creighton

Appointed a Class "C" director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to complete the unexpired term of Frederick H. Curtiss, who has resigned. Mr. Creighton was designated chairman for 1942. His term will expire Dec. 31, 1944. Mr. Curtiss, who had been chairman since organization of the system in 1914, had asked to be relieved of his responsibility last August.

Farm Wages Rise To Highest Level Since April, 1930

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reflecting an increased demand for labor arising from the war production program, farm wages on Jan. 1 advanced to the highest point since April, 1930, the Agriculture Department reported.

The farm wage rate index at the first of the year was 166 per cent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 124 a year earlier and with 165 last October.

The department said farm wages averaged $37.08 per month, with board, compared with $26.88 a year ago. Without board, they averaged $47.77 compared with $36.61 a year ago. The per day rates with board averaged $1.77 compared with $1.29 a year ago, and without board $2.12 compared with $1.59.

The number of workers on farms was estimated at 8,665,000 on Jan. 1, or 51,000 more than a year ago.

Senator Hits Further Tax Exemption Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman George (D), Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee said he was opposed to any reductions in the present individual income tax exemptions of $1,500 for married persons and $750 for single persons.

There have been reports in congressional circles that the Treasury might suggest that all single persons with incomes of $500 yearly and married persons with $1,000 incomes be subjected to direct federal taxes, thus broadening the sources of revenue in an effort to raise $9,000,000,000 in new levies requested by President Roosevelt.

"If we are to impose taxes on the people who make only $500 a year," Senator George told reporters, "it ought to be done indirectly by some other method—a sales tax or some sort of withholding tax—and not by forcing them to file income tax returns.

"The revenue from such sources necessarily would be small and the cost of collecting income tax from such persons would be relatively high."

Senator George said he had suggested to the Treasury that individuals and corporations in the higher income brackets be permitted to purchase Government bonds, up to a fixed, small percentage of their income, and make an equal deduction in their current tax payments.

Besides stimulating the sale of Government bonds, this would provide a "cushion" against an anticipated post-war slump, he said.

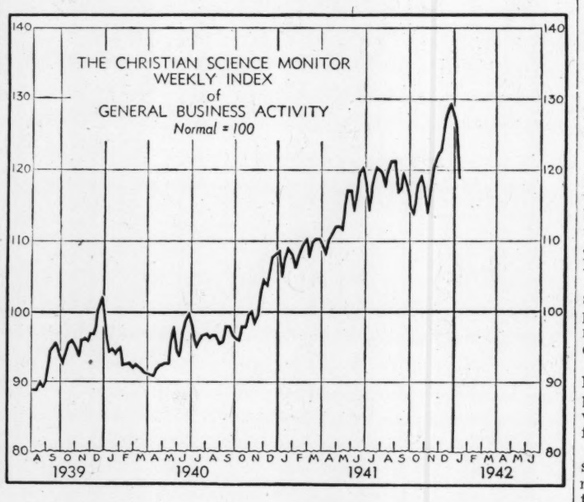
Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—United States crude oil production increased 222,760 barrels daily to a total of 4,252,460 barrels daily in the week ended Jan. 10, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production increased 219,600 barrels a day to 1,714,100 barrels a day; East Texas, 69,150 to 438,200; California, 38,140 to 615,890, and Louisiana, 110 to 361,185.

Kansas production dropped 15,550 daily to 226,650; Oklahoma, 7,950 to 411,450; Illinois, 4,690 to 381,420; Michigan, 5,200 to 48,900; the Rocky oMuntain States, 3,410 to 108,850 and Eastern Fields, 1,150 to 111,100.

Monitor Index of Business Records Sharp Drop in Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity dropped sharply during the week ended Jan. 10 to 118.7 (preliminary), compared with 126.8 in the previous week. A year ago the index registered 105.0.

The sharpest decline was recorded in miscellaneous freight carloadings, which showed only a mild recovery from the New Year holiday week. Bank debits outside New York City also slumped sharply, and electric power production eased slightly from the previous week's level.

The moderate increase in the reported figures for miscellaneous carloadings fell considerably short of expectations for a rebound from the holiday period. Power production failed to make the full recovery usual after the year-end holiday, whereas bank debits turned sharply downward, countering expectations for a first-of-the-year advance.

The high level of activity through the end of last year, the maintenance of operations in various defense industries over New Year's, a cautious policy on the part of the buying public at the start of the year are among the factors accounting for the sharp dip in the index. With the rush of buying in wool and rubber goods which has since developed, retail trade generally has shown marked increases throughout the country.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 10* 1942	Jan. 3, 1942	Jan. 11, 1941
Combined index	118.7	126.8	105.0
Bk deb's outside NYC	119.8	130.6	98.0
Elec pow production	116.4	116.6	105.2
Misc carloadings	118.7	133.2	111.9

*Preliminary.

Borax and Boric Acid Price Rise Is Held Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Potash & Chemical Company has suspended until January 22 a scheduled price advance of $1 a ton on borax and $2 a ton on boric acid for 1942 deliveries, Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced.

The OPA asked the suspension to allow time for a cost investigation on which a final decision will be reached as to whether a price increase is warranted. Large quantities of borax and boric acid go into household uses, and about 60 per cent of the output is used as a flux in the iron enameling and glass industries.

G. E. Gains 4,216 Stockholders

SCHENECTADY—General Electric stockholders on Dec. 26, 1941, record date for the Jan. 24 dividend, totaled 218,356, W W. Trench, Secretary of the company, announced. This is an increase of 4,216 over a year ago.

Auto Trade Begins All-Out War Production Conferences

DETROIT, Jan. 19 (AP)—The first phase of a plan to utilize all of the country's machine equipment for war production will begin today with the starting of an inventory of the tools of the automobile industry.

The plan, which provides for the placing "on order" of all equipment not in use, originated with the automotive council for war production and the listings are being compiled for the used-machinery division of the Office of Production Management.

The Government, through the inventory, expects to have a complete picture of all idle machine tools and other manufacturing equipment for the use of armament producers. The information, collected on an industry-wide basis, will be accessible to all companies engaged in war work.

In this manner, OPM expects to be able to provide any type of equipment required.

Series of Conferences

Executives of the automobile industry will hold the first of a series of conferences next Saturday to consider plans for expediting the output of armaments.

CHICAGO (AP)—Representatives of the nation's 42,000 automobile dealers are meeting to chart their uncertain future in an industry which is turning over its entire productive capacity to armaments.

The meeting marks the silver anniversary of the National Automobile Dealers Association—an organization founded during the last World War when production curtailments and a drop in sales posed similar, but less critical, problems.

With the manufacture of new cars ordered shut off completely, a spokesman said many dealers were threatened with possible insolvency and that the jobs of an estimated 400,000 employees in garages and salesrooms were uncertain.

May Pool Forces

One of the several suggestions under consideration contemplates the pooling of the garage forces of dealers in larger cities. An effort would be made to obtain small war orders to keep the men employed.

Discussions also centered on service work, employer-employee relations, the wage hour law and Federal credit regulations.

Ben T. Wright, President of the Chicago Automobile Trade Association, said the obligations of the dealers was "the maintaining of essential motorcar and truck transportation."

"Private automobiles carry the bulk of workers to and from their jobs in airplane plants, arms factories, powder plants, and other military establishments," he added. "Farmers need cars and trucks to enable them to do their part, while factories are seriously dependent on motor trucks to supply them with their needs.

"Dealers must keep these vehicles running if the victory program is not to be hampered."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced it had entered contracts with the automobile industry for $3,500,000,000 worth of military supplies since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Production already has been started on many of the orders placed, according to an announcement by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

In addition to this initial sum, large additional orders have been placed with subcontractors and with automotive accessory manufacturers, Mr. Patterson said.

The bulk of the orders cover strictly military items, such as armored cars, plane engines, cartridge cases, carbines, fire-control directors, fuses, machine guns, gun mounts, armor piercing shot, tanks, transmissions, optical instruments, gun carriages, pontoon equipment, as well as aircraft parts and anti-aircraft parts.

The remainder of the orders are mostly for army trucks.

The contracts have been allocated as follows among the three main purchasing branches of the Army:

Air corps, $1,039,000,000; ordnance, $1,530,000,000; Quartermaster Corps, $890,000,000.

Praises Co-operation

Undersecretary Patterson said, in commenting on the contracts, that "the War Department could never have arranged for these tremendous orders for items requiring such skill and a high precision in industry had it not been for the co-operation of the Office of Production Management and the fact that during the past 20 years the War Department, in consultation with the automotive industry, has been preparing for this emergency.

DETROIT (AP)—Along with its effort to swing as quickly as possible into a 100 per cent war production schedule, the nation's automobile industry is making a major attempt to keep at least a part of its retail sales organization together for the post-war era.

R-K-O Reorganization Proceedings Terminated

NEW YORK, (AP)—Federal Judge William Bondy signed a decree terminating the reorganization proceedings of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.

The decree discharged the Irving Trust Company as trustee and fixed 11 years as the time within which creditors might file claims and security holders present or surrender their securities in order to participate in the distribution of new securities provided in the reorganization plan approved by Judge Bondy in March, 1940.

Engineering Awards in '41 Set New Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering News-Record reported engineering construction awards in 1941 totaled $5,868,699,000 for the highest volume on record, 47 per cent above the previous high set the preceding year.

Sixty-five per cent, or $3,823,397,000, of the total was for defense jobs, the trade magazine said.

Public awards, which included much defense work, aggregated $4,690,617,000, a record, the News-Record said.

Private construction at $1,178,082,000 exceeded 1940 by 1.5 per cent and was the biggest since 1930.

War-connected contracts accounted for nine-tenths of the public building awards totaling $2,785,585,000, the magazine reported. Unclassified construction, including airports, shipyards and other military installations, was up 65 per cent at $996,142,000.

Private industrial building dropped 16.5 per cent under 1940 to $496,176,000, the magazine said, adding that federally-financed production facilities boosted the 1941 total to $1,858,849,000.

Waterworks construction, due primarily to awards in military and industrial defense areas, rose 10 per cent over 1940 to $76,698,000.

Every section of the country showed gains over 1940.

West of the Mississippi with $1,345,177,000 was 92 per cent above the previous year; southern awards at $1,245,275,000 were up 46 per cent; Middle Atlantic totals of $1,211,361,000 rose 27 per cent to the highest since 1930.

In the Middle West, the total of $908,630,000 was up 22 per cent from 1940 and topped the 1928 peak by 12 per cent. The Far West total of $846,547,000 was 72 per cent above 1940's high, and New England, with $311,709,000, exceeded 1940 by 28 per cent and the former record of 1930 by 18 per cent.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market slid a little last week. But, again, volume was smaller on the decline than on the rise—a good sign. For another good sign, the chart-readers point out that the rails in December didn't make a new low and now aren't receding like the industrials. A slight sell-off in the market at present could be considered as quite "normal" as some of the stock picked up in December from tax-sellers is let go. In brief the week's market was inconclusive with the bullish signs predominant again.

The bond averages, incidentally, have done better than stocks, having recovered nearly their entire December loss. High-grades were quiet. Hope is reviving for the rails. South American bonds were almost spectacularly strong last week in connection with the current Rio conference. They ought to be strong; the South American republics last year had a phenomenal increase in their sales to the United States, they are in position to ask and get political loans right and left; and are also in a favorable bargaining position as to the price of the commodities they sell the United States.

Retail Trade Outlook

Chief business news seems to be another retail buying splurge in the making. This will be the third in a year. The first in August started by inflation fears popularized by the price control bill; the second, a small one in September, anticipated the excise tax increases Oct. 1; and the present one seems prompted by rationing fears. If so, it is justified, but it is also likely to bring on the rationing it anticipates, so much the sooner. While Washington apparently is willing to let the remainder of some goods go out "first come first serve" it appears likely to slap down rationing controls from here on right and left and—most important—without advance notice.

Steel operations, particularly in Chicago, still drag due to scrap shortage. As usual, the heaviest pressure is on plates and alloy mills. The enormous war program is also expected to increase the pressure for structurals. The automobile people want a little more time to assemble their inventory of parts into cars, as some of their assembly lines are already converted to jeeps.

They seem annoyed that these new cars are to be stockpiled without tires, which makes for handling difficulties. A lively controversy exists as to how short the tire supply is, chiefly because it is anybody's guess how long the war will last, whether DEI rubber can continue to arrive and in how much volume, and how soon synthetic rubber, guayule, and wild rubber from the Amazon can fill the bill.

Another controversy is whether the Malayan rubber plantations should have been destroyed. Against it was the argument that the Japanese already have all the rubber they need, from Indo-China and Thailand; for it was the argument that sometime somehow the Japanese might get some of that rubber through to the Germans. Chief reason against their destruction apparently was that they won't burn, can't be sawn down and would take too long to blow up. The Penang tin smelter is gone. The Dutch blew up or cemented the Sarawak oil wells but the domes are still there if the Japanese can sink new wells to them.

News stories come thick and fast out of Washington about the tax program, but they are all either guesses by newswriters or trial balloons by officials or Congressmen. First real news will come around Feb. 1, when Mr. Morgenthau appears before the Ways and Means, and a final bill probably won't be signed until June 1. Apparently on 1941 incomes there is to be no more grief and no more relief. Guesses on where new money is to be raised are confused by the overlapping of fiscal and calendar years, just as last summer the Revenue Act of 1941 to raise $3,500,000,000, when finally passed, was not scheduled to raise that much in the fiscal year 1941-1942, but only "at the rate of" that much.

Up on the hill in Washington they seem to think that if the farm bloc additions to the price-control bill go through conference the whole thing will be vetoed. Then the Congressmen can tell their constituents "We did our best," and pass a more satisfactory bill. Latest estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that 1942 farm prices will average only perhaps 5 per cent over the present does not seem to give much weight to further high-price legislation. Within a few months economic pressure instead of political pressure may be the bullish factor in farm prices.

Tax Exempt Securities

The Treasury's refunding went off without incident. Against December defense bond sales of $530,000,000, folks here guess January sales all the way from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, with the latter figure the more likely, as, on the one hand, pay roll deduction programs spread and, on the other hand, some institutional buyers of the F and G series buy up their 1942 allotmment in a single lump.

Incidentally, as intimated on this page some months ago might happen, the savings bank people report that people are drawing out savings to buy defense bonds. This gives the buyers more interest, but doesn't do the Treasury any good, because the savings banks have to sell Government bonds to finance the withdrawals.

The guess that this time the Administration may have its way with future tax exempts may have been a little premature, as the State and city authorities are obviously mustering for a vigorous fight.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 13

Returns of Income of Minors

An individual, although a minor, who is single, or is married and not living with husband or wife for any part of the taxable year, is required to render a return of income if he has a gross income of his own of $750 or over for the taxable year. If the aggregate gross income of such minor from any property which he possesses, and from any funds held in trust for him by a trustee or guardian, and from his earnings which belong to him is $750, a return, as in the case of any other individual, must be made by him or for him by his guardian or other person charged with the care of his person or property. If under the laws of the State the earnings of the minor belong to the minor, such earnings, regardless of amount, are not required to be included in the return of the parent. In the absence of proof to the contrary, a parent will be assumed to have the legal right to the earnings of the minor and must include them in his return.

Where a minor is married and living with his spouse for the entire taxable year, and each has income and their combined gross income is $1,500 or over, they must each make a return or file a joint return. If only one has income and his gross income is $1,500 or over, only that one is required to make a return.

Where a minor is married and living with his spouse for only part of the taxable year, and each has income and their combined gross income is $1,500 or over, or equal to, or in excess of, their total personal exemption (not including credit as head of family or for dependents), they must each make a return or file a joint return. If only one has income and his gross income is $1,500 or over, or equal to, or in excess of, his personal exemption (not including credit as head of a family or for dependents), only that one is required to file a return.

Lockheed Executive

Cyril Chappellet

Elected Vice-President of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. Mr. Chappellet helped to expand the company from a struggling factory in 1932 into one of the world's largest manufacturers of airplanes. Typical of the youth that commands America's vast aircraft industry today, Mr. Chappellet at 36 is Vice-President and Secretary of Lockheed, Secretary of the Vega Aircraft Corporation, a director in both Lockheed and Vega, and is President of the Lockheed Air Terminal, Inc.

Steel Output Drops ½-Point To 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States during the past week declined ½-point to 96 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Lines are being drawn tighter in the steel industry," continues the report, "and in most products high priorities are covering production almost to the exclusion of civilian supply. Fullest co-operation by the industry is aiding government authorities charged with distribution and to the extent that steel can be produced it is being supplied to fabricators of essential war materials.

"Pending whatever changes may result from formation of the War Production Board the steel industry is proceeding on the basis of OPM provisions, awaiting developments which may be deemed expedient to further the aims of maximum production. Meanwhile every means possible to keep production close to capacity is being brought into play and in spite of obstacles output is maintained at record levels. While lack of scrap continues to hamper production, many open hearths being idle for that reason, labor interruptions no longer cut into working time, which is a distinct gain, compared with last year.

"Full force of the war effort is not yet apparent and the industry expects renewed demand along some lines as further demand for buliding material for additional munitions plants, army and navy bases and additions to those already built. Some of the latter already are appearing.

"Pig iron supply has been sufficient for prime needs but large inventories existing when allocation started have been worked down in the meantime and larger requirements are likely in coming months to supply those formerly covered by reserves.

"Plates continue in heaviest demand as ships, tanks and other war requirements absorb an increasing quantity. In an effort to supply all preferred users more strip mills are being pressed into service for plate production and many users, including builders of freight cars, are allowed to use only plates from strip mills.

"Scrap supply shows no tendency to increase in spite of various efforts to gather whatever can be tempted out by local committees canvassing various cities. Currently snow and cold hamper collection and preparation and February may prove the low point. Scrap from automobiles in hands of wreckers offers a source of much tonnage and pressure is being concentrated on these in an effort to obtain the available material while allowing retention of resale parts. Wrecking of a section of elevated railroad in Boston has been ordered and will provide about 10,000 tons. Shortening of automobile assembly has reduced scrap from this source which has not yet been replaced by material from tanks and other war manufacture."

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By Ralph W. Cessna
A visit to the special war strategy exhibit of the Science Museum of St. Paul tells a revealing story of the magnitude of travel problems in the vast Pacific area.

BANJOS RINGIN', DARKIES SINGIN'
By Lenice Ingram Bacon
Recollections of old Negro folk songs and spirituals.

AMERICA'S WAR AWHEEL
By Robert R. Mullen
Comparison between transportation facilities for moving the ponderous freight of war in 1917 and in 1942, and a portrait of Joseph B. Eastman, new U. S. Director of Transportation.

CHRISTIAN MILITANCY
By Albert Field Gilmore
Re-examination of the motives and purpose behind the Allies' fighting front—whether to avenge a wrong, punish a wrongdoer, or to subdue by force a group of nations striving to destroy the best that has yet been attained in the Christian way of life.

MINES IN THE FAIRWAY
By Basil Avezoetho
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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

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Small Business May Have Own Federal Agency

WASHINGTON (AP)—Little business may get a government agency of its own to handle its needs and problems as a result of investigations being conducted by two special house committees.

Operated by and for towners of small business establishments, the new agency proposed by a Justice Department official would serve as a "forum, a trouble-shooter and an advocate" for the small operators.

Guy Holcomb, head of the small business section of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, who made the suggestion to a special House military committee, was called upon by the Patman Small Business Committee to elaborate on it. Requested to testify with him was Thurman Arnold, head of the anti-trust division.

Plan Welcomed

Mr. Holcomb's suggestion was greeted with enthusiasm by leaders of several hundred small business men who came here for the opening of the Patman committee's hearings last week. They had complained of inability to get action through existing agencies and bureaus and said most of the small business man's time when he came to Washington was spent cooling his heels in outer officers waiting to see various officials.

Throughout the Patman committee hearings, spokesmen for the "little fellows" have complained they wolud be forced out of business by the defense programe unless some changes are made and made quickly. Big business, they have charged, is getting virtually all of the defense contracts and the small operator is left out in the cold. Priorities on raw materials and other important manufacturing needs, the small operators claim, prevent them from being able to handle civilian contracts, and rationing forbids them to sell many articles they have in stock, such as automobiles and tires.

In urging creation of the special agency for small business men, Mr. Holcomb told the Faddis military sub-committee a program must be worked out for the continued existence of small industry during and after the war.

Needs Consideration

"I am satisfied the small businessman needs some consideration," said Chairman Charles Faddis (D) Pennsylvania. "One of the biggest detriments to him now is the influence of the social crowd which wants to establish new industries so they can build new towns. The small businessman has no place to go now when he comes here."

Chairman Wright Patman (D) Texas, of the small business committee said his group proposed to find out whether or not "adequate consideration has been given to the needs of small business engaged in non-defense activity, and whether or not small business is being treated fairly through the allotments of valuable materials or in he granting of priorities or preferences in the use, sale or purchase of these materials."

Over 100 Axis Concerns in U. S. Closed by Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—More than 100 German, Japanese, and Italian business concerns in this country have been padlocked and 98 others are operating under strict supervision, the Treasury announced.

This step, the Department said, has "short-circuited possible Axis sabotage on the American industrial front by erasing focal points of enemy espionage and other subversive activity on the American continent."

The only businesses named by the Treasury were the Hamburg-American Line and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (known as NYK) steamship companies, and the Italian Banco di Napoli.

However, it said that the list included six banks, a New York publishing house which had printed Bund material, some import-export firms, news agencies, trade associations and brokerage houses.

Some companies have been permitted to operate under Treasury supervision because they produce war materials, such as films, drugs, insulation for radio sets, plastics and machinery, the Department's statement said.

Axis countries have "camouflaged their interests in the United States by every conceivable device, and consequently few such enterprises are now directely owned by Axis nationals," the Department added.

"Crafty Germans have attempted to utilize dummy corporations and agents in neutral countries to control their businesses here, and in other cases family ties have given the Germans control of corporations which, on the surface, are owned entirely by American citizens."

Stocks Irregular In London Market

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The stock market today was irregular, British funds closing generally higher and industrials turning dull in restricted trade.

Home rails were up a shade in the industrial list but oils and Far Eastern tins eased and kaffirs and diamonds were idle.

Airline Traffic Revenues Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The Railway Express Agency said gross revenue from express traffic over the nation's major airlines in November, 1941, was 23.6 per cent over that of the same month a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '47-43	103.28	103.28	103.28
10 2¼s '53-51	105	105	105
5 2s '55-51 Dec	100.16	100.16	100.16
5 2⅞s '60-55	109.24	109.22	109.24
11 2½s '72-67	100.9	100.8	100.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	104.22	104.22	104.22

Home Owners Loan

3 3s '80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	86	86	86
15 Alb & Sus 3½s '46 reg	85	85	85
7 Alleghany 5s '44 Mod	91¾	91¾	91¾
15 Am & For P5s 2030	66¾	66¼	66½
12 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	103	103
2 Am Int 5½s '49	99¼	99¼	99¼
25 Am T & T 3s 56	108	107⅞	107⅞
6 Ang C Nitra deo '67	40	40	40
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65⅞	65¼	65¼
5 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104½	104½
3 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108¾	108¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	88¼	88⅛	88¼
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65⅝	65⅞
3 A C Line 5s 45	98	97¾	98
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	36¾	36¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31¾	31¼	31¼
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99½	99½	99½
15 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64⅝	64⅜	64½
3 B&O 95 st A	38¼	38	38
5 B&O 95 st C	42¼	42⅜	42½
60 B&O 2000 st D	38	37¼	38
1 B&O 96 st F	38	37½	38
108 B&O cv 60 st	38¼	37⅜	38¼
6 B&O 4s 48	61¾	61⅜	61¾
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53	53	53
26 B&O S W 50 st	46¾	46	46½
2 Bell Pa 5s 48 B	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
26 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105	104⅞	105
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
19 Boston&Me 4½s 79	39	38¾	38⅞
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	74½	74½	74½
8 Brly 2Un Gas 5s 50	87½	87½	87½
55 Buf R&P 57 st	40½	39⅝	40½
3 Buf C2R&No 5s 34	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
1 Bush Term 5s 55	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	109	109	109
5 Can Pac 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Can Pac 5s '54	86⅝	86½	86½
7 Can Pac 4s perp	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
1 Caro C&O 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Celanese 3s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96½	96	96
14 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	25¾	25½	25¾
5 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
32 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13¼	12¾	13¼
14 Cen New Eng 4s '61	70½	69¼	70¼
26 Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅜	54¼	54¼
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76⅝	75½	76⅛
23 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
23 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	102¼	101⅜	101⅜
12 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15¼	15	15¼
2 C B&Q rfg 5s '71 A	78⅛	78¼	78¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
39 Chi & E Ill inc '97	29⅛	28½	29⅛
2 Chi Gt West 4s '88	66	66	66
12 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	66	65	66
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
23 Chi I & L 5s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
243 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12	11⅜	12
146 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2½	2⅜
5 CM & SP aj 4½s '89	44¼	44⅛	44¼
13 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	44⅛	43½	44⅛
6 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	44¾	44	44¾
31 CM & SP gen 4s '89	43½	42¾	43½
15 CM & SP 3½s '89 B	40½	40	40½
13 Chi & NW 5s '37	23	22½	23
30 Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	18	17⅝	18
39 Chi & NW gm 5s '87	28¼	27¾	28¼
38 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2½	2	2
1 Chi & NW 5s 2037	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17¼	17⅛	17¾
31 Chi & NW 4s 87	26½	26½	26½
5 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	26½	26½	26½
44 Chi & NW 3½s 87	25⅞	25½	25⅞
3 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13½	13½	13½
14 CRI & P 4½s 60	2⅜	2	2⅜
46 CRI & P 4s 88	22⅜	21⅜	22⅜
21 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	21	21	21
92 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12⅛	12¼
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
12 Cin & W Indi 4s 52	96½	96½	96½
11 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	20	19⅞	20
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51⅞	51¼	51⅞
17 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70⅜	70½	70⅝
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	65⅜	65	65⅜
6 Col & So 4½s 80	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Col&So Oh Ed 3¼s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Comwth Ed 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Comwth Ed cv 3½s 58	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
13 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103	103
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107	107	107
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102½	102½	102½
25 Cuba NoR 5½s '42rct	27	27	27
64 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60½	60⅜	60⅜
40 D & R G 4s '36	13¾	12⅞	13¾
12 D & R W 5s '55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
27 D & R G West 5s '78	13	12¾	13
10 Ded Ed 3s '70	105	105	105
13 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	102½	102½	102½
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 El Paso & SW 5s '65	62½	62½	62½
13 Erie 4½s 2015	53⅜	52¾	53⅛
2 Erie 4s '95	88	87¾	88
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	76⅛	76	76⅛
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	97⅞	97½	97½
20 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97¼	96¾	97¼
15 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¼	104	104
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	106	106	106
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99¾	99½	99¾
21 Gt Nor 3s '67	77¾	77½	77½
9 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75	72	72	72
17 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	55	54⅞	55
16 Housatonic 5s 37	76	75	76
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	37¾	37¾	37¾
14 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	41	40¾	41
31 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅝	10½	10½
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	100¾	101
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	40	40	40
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¼	46	46¼
24 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43	43½
62 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¼	43⅛	43¼
16 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	44⅞	45
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	51¼	51¼	51¼
4 Ill Cen St L 2s 51	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	47	47	47
21 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63 A	46¾	46	46½
41 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43	42½	42⅞
8 Inland Stl 3s 61	105½	103⅜	105½
10 Inspirat C Copp 4s 52	101½	101⅜	101½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100	100	100
17 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13½	13	13½
20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	12½	12½	12½
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	22¾	22½	22¾
6 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	42	41¾	42
2 Int T&T 5s 55	44½	44½	44½
4 JamesFibClen 4s 59	51⅜	51¼	51¼
3 KCFtSc&Mem 4s 36	44	43¾	44
5 K C South 5s 50	69⅛	69	69
1 KC South 3s 50	62	62	62
2 KC Term 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 ungtd	83½	83	83½
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	82	82	82
7 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	84	84	84
8 ac Gas 5½s 52	81½	81	81
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	81	81	81
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	96½	96½	96½
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	74	73¾	74
12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	36⅞	37
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	35	35	35
55 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33½	32¾	33½
69 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31⅝	30½	31⅝
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104½	104½	104½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83¾	83⅜	83½
1 Louis&N 5s 2003B	103½	103½	103½
20 Louis&N 4½s 2003	97½	97¼	97½
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
20 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	85¼	85¼	85¼
20 Louis&N Gn J 4s 52	88	87¾	88
20 Manati Sug 4s 57	49¼	49	49
3 Mich Cen 3½s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 MSP&SSMar5½s '78	62	62	62
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	11	11	11
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11⅜	11¼	11¼
25 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11	10¾	11
54 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29	28¼	29
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10	9⅞	10
8 M-K-T-4½s 78	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
8 M-K-Tex 1t 4s 90	36	35⅝	36
13 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	23½	23⅜	23½
141 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26¾	26½	26¾
13 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27⅛	25⅞	27
13 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	26½	26	26½
18 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27	26¾	27
27 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27	26	27
50 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27	26	27
61 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2½	2⅜	2⅜
3 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	86	86	86
6 Mohawk &2Mal 4s 91	50	50	50
6 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	41¼	41	41¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39¼	39¼	39¼
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104½	104½
6 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
5 N Eng RR 5s 45	62	62	62
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	61	61	61
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	80½	79	80½
7 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44½	43⅛	44½
12 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	43	43	43
3 N O Tex&Mex 5s 56C	42	42	42
10 NO&Tex & M 4½s 56	41¾	41¾	41¾
129 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	57⅞	58½
28 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52	52¾
7 NYC 3¾s 46	94¾	94⅝	94¾
99 NYC cv 3½s 52	60½	58⅞	60½
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79⅜	78⅝	79⅜
4 NYCChi&StL 5½s '74A	77¾	77	77¾
40 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	64¾	64½	64¾
5 N Y Connect 3½s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s '57	77	77	77
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61⅝	61Z	61⅝
4 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	62	62	62
7 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	55¼	55	55⅛
76 NYN⅝ cv 6s '48	30⅞	30	30⅝
5 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	46	46	46
99 NYNH&H 4½s '67	28¼	27¼	28
6 NYNH&H 4s '47	25½	25	25½
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	26	25¼	26
21 NYNH&H 4s '56	26	25¼	26
6 NYNH&H 3½s '54	24¼	24	24¼
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	24	24	24
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15 NY O W gen 4s '55	1½	1½	1½
2 [illegible]			
2 Nor Cen 4½s '75	113	113	113
23 Nor Pac [illegible]			
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	57¼	56½	57¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52	52¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	42	42¼
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111	110¾	110¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102¼	102¼	102¼
34 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	85¼	84⅞	85¼
14 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108½	108¼	108½
2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Pen2Oh&Det 4½s77	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107½	107⅝	107⅝
9 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108⅜	108½
12 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102¾	102¼	102¼
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92⅛	92¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96	96	96
6 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
4 Pen RR 4s 48	110⅜	110½	110½
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	110	110	110
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93½	92½	93½
8 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87⅞	87	87⅜
1 PeoGL&Chi 5s 47	112	112	112
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5½	5½	5½
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
36 Phila Co 4¼s 61	104	103½	103½
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	24¾	24½	24¾
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	101⅜	101¼	101¾
9 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	99½	100
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80⅞	80½	80⅞
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
4 Readg 4½s '97 A	80½	80½	80½
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Repub Steel 4½s '61	103½	103½	103½
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Richfield Oil 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
93 St L S F 4½s '78	14⅞	14½	14⅞
18 St LSF4½s '78 ct st	14⅝	14½	14⅝
91 St L S F 4s '50 A	13¾	13½	13¾
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 St L S W 1st 4s '89	82½	82	82
1 St L S W 2nd 4s '89	61	61	61
11 StP&KC Sh L 4½s'41	93½	9½	93¼
2 StP E Gr Trk 4½s '47	3	3	3
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100	100	100
32 Seabd A L cn 6s '45	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
24 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7	7	7
5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
5 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Shell Un 2½s '54	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	102	102	102
3 Skelly Oil 3s '50	102	102	102
3 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	105	105	105
28 Sou Pac 4½s '68	53	52⅜	53
133 Sou Pac 4½s '81	52⅜	51⅜	52⅜
47 So Pac 4½s '69	53	51¾	53
64 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65½	65	65½
50 So Pac clt 4s '49	59½	59	59½
1 So Pac Clt 4s '49 reg	55½	55½	55½
48 So Pac 3¾s '46	86	85⅞	86
52 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅜	52½	53⅜
4 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	85	84¾	85
1 South Ry 6½s '56	89½	89½	89½
23 South Ry gen 4s '56	85¼	84½	85¼
20 South Ry cn 5s '94	91	91	91
74 South Ry gen 4s 56	65	64⅝	64⅝
3 So Ry St L 5s 51	83	83	83
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 T RR a St L 3¾s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64½	64⅜	64½
27 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	64¾	64½	64¾
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	64¾	64¼	64¾
148 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18½	18⅛	18½
11 Third Ave 4s 60	56½	56¼	56½
1 Thom Oil Cal 3s 59	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
1 Un Cig-Wa Strs 5s 52	70	70	70
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	96⅞	96½	96⅞
1 Utah Pow&Lt 5s 44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	100¾	100½	100½
1 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
26 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	27	26⅝	27
10 Wabash 5s 80 asd	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
36 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	36	35½	36
27 Wabash 4s 81 wi	46	46	46
10 Wabash 4s 71 wi	75½	75½	75½
1 Walwrth 6s 55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	96	96	96
14 Warner Bros 6s 41	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 West Shore 4s 2361	49	49	49
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47	46	46
3 Westn Md 4s 52	91	91	91
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 Westn Un 5s 51	86¾	86¾	86¾
3 Westrn Un 5s 60	85	84¾	85
14 Westingh El 2¾s 51	101	101	101
4 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94½	94½	94½
27 Wis Cen 4s 49	41¾	40¾	41¾
6 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	38½	40	40
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	10¼	10	10¼
3 Wis El Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅞	101½	101⅞

Foreign Bonds

5 Australia 4½s 56	55	55	55
1 Brazil 8s 41	25	25	25
12 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19½	19⅜	19⅜
13 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜
5 Brazil C Ry E1 7s 52	20½	20½	20½
3 Canada 4s 60	105½	105½	105½
2 Canada 3¾s 61	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Canada 3s 67	95	95	95
5 Canada 2¾s 45	99½	99⅝	99½
6 ChileMtBk6¾s 61 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Copenhag 5s 52	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	98¾	98	98¾
3 Denmark 5½s 55	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 DenmarK 4½s 62	30	30	30
2 Mex 5s asd 45	6	6	6
3 Mex 10 4s asd 45	6	6	6
1 Montevideo 7s 52	11	11	11
1 Norway 6s 44	86	86	86
3 Norway 4s 43	87¼	87	87¼
6 Norway 4s 63	52	52	52
6 Panama 3¼s 94A st	61	61	61
1 Paulista Ry 7s 42	98	98	98
4 Peru 7s 39	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	8	8	8
6 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	12½	12½	12½
11 Urug ai 3¾s4¼s47s'79	57½	56⅞	56⅞
4 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	57	57¼	57¼
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	60½	59½	59½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 1,169,000, previous day 2,982,600, week ago 7,706,200, year ago 5,657,750, two years ago 3,098,600. Jan. 1 to date 115,749,950, year ago 149,265,350, two years ago 100,081,475.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Record
Carolina Insur Co	5c	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Wash (DC) L&N	$2	Feb. 2	Jan. 23
Westchester Fire Ins Co	10c	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
Accumulated			
Assoc DG Corp 2d pf	$5.25	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Gen Cable pf	$1.75	Mar. 3	Jan. 26
Quincy Mark Cold St & Warh 5 pf	$2.25	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Roch Tel pr pf	$1.62½	Apr. 1	.....
Increased			
Phila Insul Wire	50c S	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Irregular			
Am Ch & Cable	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Erie & Kal RR	$1	Feb. 2	Jan. 27
Nation Wide Sec B	7c	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
St. Louis Ser & B	25c	Feb. 2	Jan. 26
Paramt Fire Ins	$10	.....	Jan. 16
Smith Ag Chem	25c	Feb. 2	Jan. 22
Regular			
Amer Ch & Cable Inc 5 pf	$1.25 Q	Mar. 14	Mar. 4
Amster C Nat Bk Do

Strategy of United Nations Shifted to Pacific Front

Continued from Page 1

in the air war has shown it to be virtually impossible to defend one airdrome against an enemy possessing many within easy flying range.

But despite obvious difficulties in retrieving the situation in the Southwestern Pacific, the impression here, as Mr. Churchill takes up active leadership of the war once more, is that the "complete understanding" on grand strategy which he reached in discussions with President Roosevelt undoubtedly includes a line of defense in the Far East which the United Nations are determined to defend at all costs. This line either has been reached already or will be reached soon. The present eastward shift of strategic emphasis discernible here clearly arises from the urgent need to make this Pacific system of defense as impregnable as possible.

Geographical Contrast

Meanwhile if the Pacific events are put in perspective as merely one sector of the front, and if the complete geographical contrast between the land campaign in Russia and the combined sea and air land operations in the Southwestern Pacific are kept in mind, a curious analogy emerges.

For in the Pacific, as in Russia, the Axis began with the tremendous initial advantage of a treacherous surprise attack.

In the Pacific, as in Russia, these attacks were launched simultaneously on one wide front against objectives spread over enormous distances ranging in the Far East from Pearl Harbor to Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Malaya.

In the Pacific, as in Russia, the weight of and the momentum of the initial enemy attack has proved irresistible and the Allies have had to give way all along the line.

In the Pacific, as in Russia, the outstanding advantage of the enemy has been his air superiority, especially in the earlier portion of the campaign.

Superiority in Tanks

In the Pacific, as in Russia, the superiority in tanks has at first rested with the enemy and has enabled him to crash rapidly through Allied defensive positions, both in the Philippines and Malaya.

In the Pacific, as in Russia, the vast distances involved present Japan with evergrowing difficulties in maintaining its lines of communication and supply.

In the Pacific, as in Russia, vast reserves of both men and materials are available to the defenders, but these reserves must be mobilized, trained, equipped, and transported to the battlefront.

In the Pacific, as in Russia, it might be said that the strategy of Britain and the United States, not only in the land campaigns in Malaya and the Philippines but more particularly at sea, has been to resist but to withdraw and to avoid conclusive engagements that might turn out to the disadvantage of the Allies. This allows the enemy to penetrate further and further and to extend his supply lines more and more thus making him vulnerable to an eventual counter-attack.

Tide Turned in Russia

But it is also true that in the Russian campaign, the German advance reached a point beyond which it would, perhaps, have been fatal to allow it to continue. Roughly, this point was represented by a line from Leningrad to Moscow to Rostov. The Russians waited just long enough—but not too long—before throwing in their reserves of men and material and thus turned the tide against the Nazi invader.

Similarly in the Pacific, there is a line, or rather a list of strategic points which Japan must not be allowed to seize. Such a list certainly would include India, Burma, Java, Timor, the northern coasts of Australia and New Zealand, Hawaii, and the Aleutian Islands. Some authorities hold that Singapore should be near the top of this list of indispensable positions Britain and the United States must hold at all costs.

Thus the strategic problem for Britain and the United States in the Pacific can be stated broadly in terms of the Russian campaign. It is to give way when absolutely necessary under superior pressure, but not to give too much ground or wait too long before throwing in reserves and hitting back hard on all fronts—sea, air, and land—not overlooking the probability that the most vulnerable part of the Pacific Front is likely to prove to be Tokyo itself.

Japanese Nearer Singapore

Continued from Page 1

Burma, said British forces had withdrawn from Tavoy, southern Burmese port just across from Japanese-occupied Thailand. The withdrawal made in the face of "superior enemy forces" was described by the British as putting Burma's defenders in a more favorable position.]

Official quarters were silent on the question of whether air reinforcements had come to the defense of Singapore, but reported that the RAF had heavily attacked Japanese transports on roads in the Muar sector and had bombed and machine-gunned barges off the coast.

During a dogfight which developed in the course of these operations one Japanese plane was shot down, another probably was destroyed and a third was damaged, the communiqué said. Loss of three British fighters in the engagement was acknowledged.

It was disclosed, meanwhile, that Japanese air raiders which struck a heavy blow at Singapore yesterday had killed 56 persons and injured 135—mostly civilians.

Damage Admitted

For the first time the British acknowledged the raiders had done damage in the naval base area, a communiqué reporting that fires had been started in a fuel oil depot. Several blazes still were raging when the communiqué was issued.

At least two raiders were shot down, five others probably were destroyed and two more were damaged, the bulletin said.

The raid followed up an assault Jan. 17 by 70 Japanese bombers which left 130 killed and 100 wounded.

With the battlelines pitched within 90 miles of Singapore at one point on the west coast, additional man power was called to arms. All European male Britons under 41 not already serving in the fighting forces were ordered to register Wednesday for military duty.

Most Britons in Malaya already are serving in volunteer forces which have been on active duty since a week before the invasion, but some had been exempt from military duty to carry on important civilian tasks.

Indies Pounded

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Jan. 19 (AP)—Japanese air raids on the Borneo oil port of Balik Papan and on the Island of Sabang were reported today by the Netherlands East Indies High Command.

Sabang is an island off the northern tip of Sumatra.

The High Command also announced that nine persons were killed and 41 injured in yesterday's attack on an airdrome in middle Sumatra Island.

The communiqué said nine enemy bombers escorted by six fighters carried out the attack on the vicinity of Balik Papan, damaging the light ship near that city.

Three planes raided Sabang without inflicting damage, the communiqué added.

Aneta, Netherlands News Agency, quoted informed sources as saying that the fight for Minahassa, northeastern arm of Celebes, "presumably is still going on."

A civilian who left Menado, Capital of the Province, before Japanese invasion forces landed near there little more than a week ago, said the Dutch had made complete preparations well in advance to carry out a "scorched earth" policy.

He said women and children were removed from Menado Dec. 8, at the outset of the war, and later all male civilians were moved out, leaving only troops, police and civil authorities.

The city was said to have been kept under heavy air attacks almost without respite since Dec. 15, with as many as eight alarms a day.

Japanese War Prisoners Transferred to India

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 19 (AP)—A large number of Japanese prisoners of war—believed the first of the war to be brought to India—were disclosed to have reached here by ship from Singapore.

MacArthur Fights Foe To Standstill

Continued from Page 1

ican armed forces since Dec. 7. The Navy and Marine Corps have accounted for 29 and the Army believed to have got 10.

Over Period of Days

It is assumed here that the three enemy boats were sunk over a period of some days, since it is thought doubtful that the underwater craft reported its victories while still on the prowl. It is recalled that some time ago Tokyo warned that American submarines were off the Japanese coast.

The report of the submarine's successes came shortly after a Navy Department announcement that the Navy had sunk three enemy transports and two cargo ships. This announcement, in turn, followed on the heels of word that an American submarine had sunk a 17,000-ton Japanese liner of the Yawata class.

In his message to the War Department, General MacArthur declared that six weeks of hard fighting had made veterans of the troops under his command and that "their training in the difficult school of actual combat and their battle experience have steadied them and developed their initiative and resourcefulness.

"They exact a costly toll from each Japanese attack," the War Department communique reported General MacArthur as saying.

Observers here note that the Japanese Air Force has almost completely suspended its raids upon the fortified island of Corregidor during the past week and is concentrating its attention upon General MacArthur's lines. This is believed to indicate not only the tenacity of the American resistance but also a strong Japanese respect for the accuracy of American antiaircraft batteries on the island.

Filipinos Dispossessed

General MacArthur informed the War Department that "Filipinos in the occupied areas have been summarily dispossessed of their means of transportation and other equipment. Native farmers have been evicted from their homes and formed into labor groups. Harvested crops and food stores have been seized by the invaders."

In an earlier report, the American commanding general advised that the Japanese had taken over all Governmental functions in the Philippines, that Commonwealth offices had been closed and that Philippines judges had been ordered not to try cases.

"Rigid military rule by the invading army has been substituted for the self-government formerly enjoyed by the people of the Philippines," the War Department communiqué said.

Meanwhile, Joaquin M. Elizalde, the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, has declared that every Filipino believes in ultimate independence and has faith in the words of President Roosevelt: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected."

Australians and Japanese Vie In Skill in Malayan Attack

By Sergeant Ian Fitchett
Official Correspondent With the Australian Imperial Force

WITH THE A. I. F. ON THE MALAYAN FRONT, Jan. 17 (Delayed) (Australian Associated Press to AP)—Japanese forces, as expected, are trying to harass newly-arrived Australian defenders by flank attacks.

Small Japanese parties succeeded in making coastal landings yesterday but precautions have been taken to make sure that the enemy won't get away with more landing attempts in this district.

In fact, the move of the enemy did not take us unawares and the Aussies already have wiped out several Japanese landing parties in the jungle.

The troops from Victoria who are especially trained in jungle fighting did good work in these clashes.

The Japanese tried their now familiar tactics of slinking down the coast in inconspicuous barges but the British Air Force destroyed many of these craft at sea.

At one point where a landing attempt was made, Australian Air Force gunners got their guns right down to the beach, destroyed several enemy craft and dispersed the rest.

The enemy again resorted to the trick of dressing up his landing troops as natives. But our men were well warned of these tactics and were not taken in.

On the main front, direct contact has not been made with the main body of the enemy last night. The Japanese barely had time to draw a breath after the initial blow dealt them by the Australian bombers repeated their relentless attacks, bombing many miles of roads jammed with enemy columns.

Many men at first feared missing from the Australian ambushing party have rejoined their unit after perilous trips back through enemy-held territory.

Unity Grows at Rio Parley

Continued from Page 1

loyalties might be tested was presented to the conference today by Mexico in a proposal that the 21 Republics extend the status of nonbelligerency to all the United Nations in their fight against the Axis. Most Latin American countries, including Argentina, have already recognized the United States as a nonbelligerent which means that American warships can use their ports at will.

Over the week end Brazil gave further evidences that the largest and most populous South American country has returned to its traditional role as the chief advocate of the United States in the southern continent. President Vargas personally interceded in the tense diplomatic struggle to convince the reluctant Argentine Government that the interests of Argentina as well as the hemisphere are best safeguarded by a united stand now.

Swinging Into Line

It is emphasized that the Rio consultations already have swung most of the doubtful governmnets into line. Peru came to Rio in a bargaining attitude. Peru has been brought along and Chile appears considerably placated.

It is stressed here that the two great issues before the Foreign Ministers—the united severance of relations with the Axis powers and the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute—still are unsettled and explosive. While recording progress, officials disclose how serious is the unsettled frontier problem and the prospect that Argentina may go its own way thus breaking for the first time the solid front of the Americas.

At each successive test—Lima, Panama, and Havana—Argentina came along after initial hesitations and obstructions.

Argentina's Position

Conversations with Argentines here disclose doubt about outcome of world struggle between free peoples and Naziism.

Brazil is a conspicuous example of a country that was still on the fence, at least in official actions, down to last September when the United States began taking a stiff stand against Japan. Today in Rio, Brazil is going so far that the prospect exists of an individual breaking of diplomatic relation with Germany, Italy, and Japan before joint declaration has been adopted.

U. S. Pledges China All-Out War Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The United States-British War Council is today functioning in Washington with full authority to carry out the "complete accord" on strategy reached between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill before the Prime Minister's return to London.

Simultaneously Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress today a request for prompt appropriation of $28,000,000,000 for the Army and Navy—just to be sure that Donald Nelson doesn't run out of funds.

The mechanism for giving effect to the far-reaching Anglo-American decisions has now been brought formally into being and will be in virtually continuous use, it was announced at the White House.

High British military, naval, air, and supply chiefs remain at the Capital and in association with the American chiefs of staffs will integrate the whole war efforts of the two countries.

Sir John Dill, former Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has been indefinitely stationed here to serve as the chief personal liaison officer between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill on all matters of high strategy.

Invited to Participate

Military representatives of Russia, China, and the Netherlands are being invited to participate in these conferences and military missions from the South American Republics are expected to visit Washington as one of the results of the Inter-American meetings now in progress.

Meanwhile the Government took steps today to assure China that the United States has no intention of curtailing its warfare against Japan. This assurance has been given privately to Chungking and the two leading members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman, and Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, former chairman, have been authorized to make a public statement to the same effect.

"I am inclined to believe that the decisive battle will come in the Atlantic but the Chinese fears are not well founded," Senator George said. "Events will demonstrate that we will withhold nothing to crush Japanese aggression and to assist China. We must furnish what they need in the way of food and munitions."

Increased Attack

Describing the Pacific as the "main theater of warfare," Senator Connally declared it is "imperative that we should continue naval activity in the Pacific with increasing vigor and energy." He said that if Japan can solidify her present conquests it will "take a long and dreary war" to get her out.

Returning with Mr. Churchill were Admiral Sir Dudley Pound and Air Marshal Sir Charles F. A. Portal, but their places have been taken on the United States-British War Council by Lieut. Gen. Sir Colville Wemyss, Admiral Sir Charles Little and Air Marshal A. T. Harris, the chiefs of the permanent war missions in the British Embassy.

These British officers will sit on the United States-British War Council with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air.

Other Developments

Elsewhere on the defense front today these developments were in the making:

Billions for Defense—The $56,000,000,000 asked by President Roosevelt for war production in his Jan. 7 budget was not the ceiling.

More funds for more armaments are to be requested from Congress and there is no question but that they will be approved.

Today President Roosevelt asked Congress for additional appropriations and contract authorizations of $28,500,767,495 for the use of the Army and Navy.

Most of this request is covered by the latest budget, but there is no lid on what is going to be needed.

Mr. Roosevelt made his war appropriation requests in four letters to Speaker Rayburn. He asked:

1. $12,525,872,474 for the Army.
2. $15,961,945,021 for the Navy.
3. $7,000,000, for start of work on a highway linking the American republics.
4. $5,950,000 for the FBI to enlarge its war counter espionage activities.

The Navy item included requests for cash appropriations of about $11,000,000,000.

Most of the Army requests was for expansion of the Air Corps. These funds would be made available immediately on enactment. The Air Corps request totaled $9,041,373,090.

Late last week the White House had requested an additional $11,000,000,0000 for the Navy of which $7,000,000,000 would be for the fiscal year of 1942-43, covered by the Budget already submitted.

More War Powers—Administration leaders hope that Congress will enact this week an omnibus "second war powers bill" expanding the executive authority of the Government in the prosecution of the war.

Under this enactment greater enforcement power would be given to the President and thereby to Donald M. Nelson in converting the nation's industrial facilities to full war production.

The measure revises the power of the President to issue priorities and allocations orders and provides that persons violating the rules shall be guilty of a misdemeanor subject to a fine of not more than $10,000 and imprisonment for a year.

Restrictions on the power of the President, Secretary of War, and Secretary of the Navy to seize property needed for national defense would be relaxed, permitting the acquisition of industrial equipment which is used in a nondefense plant. After stormy congressional debates last summer and fall the executive power to seize property was granted with the restriction that machinery and equipment actually in use and needed for plant operation could not be taken.

Emergency powers over motor carriers similar to powers now possessed over railroads would be granted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the measure. Motor carriers could be required to pool facilities under the bill.

The bill would authorize the Navy Department to acquire property by a speedy condemnation procedure which avoids long and tedious court delays. This power is already exercised by the War Department.

More Relief—The Government has agreed upon special measure of relief to be extended to workers temporarily unemployed because of plant conversion to war production.

Congressional leaders, Social Security officials, and the White House are supporting a bill, shortly to be introduced, appropriating $300,000,000 to $600,000,000 to compensate workers thus unemployed.

Workers receiving these funds will be required to use their time to learn new war production skills.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, estimated that the unemployment created by the retooling of automobile and other factories for war work would not last longer, on the average, than six months, and voiced a hope that less time would be needed for the retooling job.

Mr. McNutt estimated that 4,000,000 men may be temporarily jobless.

Lewis Proposes Merger

Continued from Page 1

far as can be judged here, it will mean the re-emergence of Mr. Lewis as the dominant figure in the united labor party, with long-run problems which will be of the most far-reaching importance.

The situation in the divided American labor field can be interpreted almost entirely in personal terms. The rank and file of unionists have wanted unity for years. The original difference that separated the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. practically has disappeared. This was the question of industrial organization, which the conservative A. F. of L. leaders originally opposed, causing the most militant and dynamic leaders to bolt and set up their own C. I. O. group. The C. I. O. has won its victory in this argument. Sections of the A. F. of L. are going in for industrial as contrasted to craft organization, just as strongly as the C. I. O. is doing, though other A. F. of L. groups still cling to craft setup.

The industrial type of organization has proved its worth. Half a dozen monster industries that the A. F. of L. never managed to organize have been organized by the C. I. O.—automobile, steel, rubber, chemical, and other industries. With this victory achieved, the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. still stayed apart. Personal bitterness among leaders primarily held the two wings asunder. In some instances vested interests in particular labor fields were created, and rival C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions were poaching on each other's field.

Compromise Possible

However, these vested interests can compromise their claims for the most part. It looks now as though this bitterness had been overcome, and that the nation would see a new approach to the trade-union problem with the prospect of an immeasurably stronger labor movement.

The basis for the Lewis unity drive was laid at the December meeting of the President's conference of management and labor, out of which came the new War Labor Board. Mr. Lewis was a member of the group and his force of personality never was better illustrated than in the fact that he almost automatically became the spokesman both for C. I. O. and A. F. of L. The other leaders, including Mr. Green and Mr. Murray, looked to him as a natural spokesman though he headed neither group.

At this series of round-table sessions old animosities were dulled and Mr. Lewis probably sensed the possibilities of his own personality in a united labor movement. Subsequent to that, differences are understood to have been patched up with John Fry, of the A. F. of L. metal trades section, one of the most determined bitter-enders. Another strong man on the A. F. of L. side is Daniel Tobin, of the teamsters, whose union is somewhat comparable to Mr. Lewis' own United Mine Workers in strength and wealth.

Impressive Personality

No picture of the American labor situation is complete which ignores the personality of Mr. Lewis. Many observers believe he is the strongest labor leader America has produced. His strength of will is formidable and his abilities are beyond question. He affects an old-style oratory and probably is the only man in the country who could start a serious speech with the word "methinks," and get away with it. He is also egocentric, prejudiced, and enormously ambitious.

There is some reason to believe that he offered his support to Mr. Roosevelt in the 1940 election in return for the Vice-Presidential nomination. Many persons believe here that a united trade-union movement would lead the 10,000,000 workers (now divided approximately half and half between A. F. of L. and C. I. O.) into the political field perhaps as a counterpart of the British Labor Party.

Mr. Lewis opposed Mr. Roosevelt in 1940 and yielded the C. I. O. Presidency to Mr. Murray, a life-long lieutenant, and official subordinate in the U. M. W., when he lost his election-pledge on Wendell Willkie. Besides opposing Mr. Roosevelt in the election, Mr. Lewis has been an isolationist in foreign affairs, and obviously felt that Mr. Roosevelt was kidnaping the labor movement from him.

The strength of the Lewis position is that he is the head of the strongest labor union in the world, the United Mine Workers, with a treasury normally containing $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, and a check-off and closed shop guaranteeing regular dues from 500,000 or more miners even before they get their own pay envelopes. Mr. Lewis recently has illustrated his strength when he got the closed shop in the "captive mine" dispute, in the teeth of the National Mediation Board and the anger of the whole nation.

Position of Green

The relationship of Mr. Lewis toward Mr. Green, Mr. Murray and the rank-and-file of the labor movement all fit into the story.

Mr. Lewis has expressed his scorn and contempt of Mr. Green repeatedly, but the two men sat on the same conference in the December meetings and got on with superficial amicability. Mr. Green is a strange figure. No one doubts his personal integrity. But he is like a weak medieval king surrounded by powerful barons. He has not found it possible to deal with union leaders in the Federation obviously fouled by graft and racketeering, and he has done little to clean up the mess that has been the A. F. of L.'s peculiar problem. He is a large, handsome, amiable organization man who sometimes reminds one of Warren G. Harding in his warmheartedness and love of friends, He never has shown himself a strong figure.

Mr. Murray represents the idealism of the labor movement. He is honest, independent, and courageous. He is a zealot for organization, and believes in the mission of trade unionism. He gets a relatively high salary from the U. M. W., and probably can get a bigger one and independence from Mr. Lewis if he wants to head the new Steel Workers Union when it organizes this year on a permanent basis. Mr. Murray dwells in a modest house in Pittsburgh, and has not put his family on the trade union pay roll, as contrasted to Mr. Lewis, whose brother Denny gets $10,000 a year and daughter Kathryn $7,000 as Secretary of "District 50" of the U. M. W. These salaries are only part of the compensation and prerequisites in the form of traveling allowances easily may double the figures.

Mr. Murray's stature has begun to emerge as head of the C. I. O., where he has broken with Mr. Lewis both in relation to the New Deal and the war. But Mr. Murray has had a faithful attachment to Mr. Lewis for 30 years, and his idealism would be touched by the hope of a united labor movement. It is not believed he would stand in the way of unity. Personally he is modest and unambitious save for trade snionism.

Thus the drive for a united labor movement has all sorts of possibilities. From the short-term view it should end jurisdictional difficulties (though actually defense strikes have already practically ended since Pearl Harbor) and stimulate America's war effort. From the long-term point of view, if carried out, it will increase labor's power in every direction—toward management, politicians, and public. The very strength of this power ultimately will force new concepts and new approaches.

One of the most dangerous concepts now prevalent in Washington, according to many observers, is the idea that if management and labor are satisfied with a course of action, or a situation, it automactically becomes to the best interest of the nation. Unity within the labor movement ultimately will force a strengthening of the third part of the social triangle, that of the general public, or average consumer.

But that is a long way off. For the moment nearly everybody will be pleased if the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. bury the hatchet.

Prison Aid for Red Cross

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Out of their few cents a day earnings in institution shops, Auburn Prison inmates have contributed $255 to the Red Cross.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE CORNER ROOM, FOR GENTLEMAN. ALL CONVENIENCES; NEAT AND CLEAN. HANDY TO TRANSPORTATION. 5629 KANSAS AVENUE N. W. PHONE BEFORE 9:30 A. M. OR AFTER 6 P. M. GE. 2003.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM; 1 block from bus. 2421 Perry St. N. E. Unlimited telephone. DU 8649.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Young woman capable of taking English and Spanish dictation. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

MEN who can sell and teach others; long-established organization distributing two new quality home products; liberal advance commissions; bonus. Apply in person mornings 10-12. Mr. Ripley, 3rd Floor, 378 Stuart St., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CHECKER CAB CO., 15 Stark St., Manchester, N. H.—CALL 90—Taxi and Bus Service. Regular Bus Schedule to Manchester Air Base.

BEAUTY SERVICE

NASHUA, N. H. Tel. 1339-J
Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

REPAIRING

ALBERT LIND New and old violins for sale and repaired
246 Huntington Ave. (Opp. Symphony), Boston. Ken. 1655.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St., LIB. 3913

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey. HAN 9600. Boston

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.—We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

UPHOLSTERING

Complete Interiors—Upholstered Furniture—Draperies
THE ULLIAN CO. Reupholstering—Slip Covers
147 Charles Street, Boston Laf 2870

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Fashioned Groceries

Figs . . . Dates
Prunes . . . Raisins

Stone Ground Buckwheat, Whole Wheat and Yellow Corn Meal
UNSULPHURED MOLASSES
and Real Vermont Maple Syrup

Natural Food Centre
706 King Street

Butler's Inc.

Stationers

Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies

415 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7345

"Everybody's Store"

CROSBY-HILL CO.

Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery

605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET

GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil

"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"

I. ELMER PERRY CO.

29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPECIAL ATTENTION
to weddings, receptions, teas, dinner parties and catering of all kinds.
Call Us for Estimates
New Phones
Adams 9610-9611

Collier Inn

18th and Columbia Rd. N. W.

HENRI & ROBERT

Hairdressers

NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER

1603 Connecticut Avenue N. W. Washington D. C.

Telephone Decatur 2326

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

Insurance

All Lines

Personal Service

L. E. Harris

Phone EX 1166 Investment Bldg.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

FIRE AUTOMOBILE
THEFT BONDS
INSURANCE
FRANCES P. PAYNE
1401 North Tuckahoe Street
East Falls Church, Va.
Phone: Falls Church 2501

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines

Women's Smart Fashions

Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie Bags, Gloves,

43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company

Complete House Furnishers

OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"

84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S

"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"

Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes

18 Broad Street Dial 8198

BANGOR NURSERY FLOWER SHOP

John Bergholt

Upper State St., Dial 6144
9 Hammond St., Dial 3410

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.

Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants

46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE

The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.

Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3750

Wearing Apparel

"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"

WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL

Air-Conditioned, Always Cool

DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Sales

are now in progress throughout the store. It will be to your advantage to shop at Owen, Moore's all this month for unusual savings on wearing apparel and accessories for women and children.

Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET

GROCERY, MEATS *and* FRUITS

Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

Dependable Watches for Gifts
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

DIAMONDS

Superior in color and brilliance
Artistic Settings

CARTER BRO'S CO.
Jewelers • PORTLAND, ME.

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive
Style and Quality
in
Home Furnishings
Modern or period furniture designed to meet dictates of discernment and *good taste.*

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
12 South Main Street Tel. 113

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215

Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

Hiawatha Heirloom
NEEDLEPOINT
Unusual designs, rich colorings.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
A few at $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

DOVER

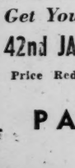
HANNON'S RESTAURANT

Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEARON'S Inc.



20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Phone 3234
Special for Weddings and Parties
405 E. Spruce St.

For Gifts
GRUEN, the Precision Watch,
Parker Pen and Pencil Sets.
Jewelry, Silver
They are sure to know it is a special gift to a special person if it is from
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
926 ELM STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Real Savings in Best Merchandise at
HILL'S JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

JAMES W. HILL CO.
Books—Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

CHOICEST CUTS OF MEAT

Quality Groceries
PHONE 2130
R. HECKER and CO.
191 Douglas St.

Get Your Share of Pariseau's
42nd JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Price Reduction on All Ready-to-Wear
30% to 50%
PARISEAU'S

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Hoitt's Great Annual

January Clearance Sale

We are ready as always with Exceptional Savings on Quality Furniture.

C. A. HOITT CO.

You'll find it at Leavitt's even in January

Leavitt's has always endeavored to have complete stocks every month of the year—but this year we have outdone ourselves. We made tremendous purchases before prices were raised so as not only to have plenty in January, but at prices 25% to 33⅓% under today's market.

LEAVITT'S

Send
FLOWERS!
Phone 1261
Free Delivery
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Attention to Your Battery
JENNEY
RECHARGED BY POWER and ALSO GASOLINE • SOLUTIONS
Our new battery charger works better and faster—keeps yours up.
For Best Starting Performance Use Jenney Solvenoil
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
ELM AND BROOK

NASHUA

Make Your Home SING with Color
by Consulting
Poirier's Decorating Dept.
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
Factory and House Wiring a Speciality
Electrical Appliances
NAKOS ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO.
175 Amherst Street Tel. 2660

Have An Individual Coiffure
Created by
Isidore
YOUR HAIR STYLIST
55 Main Street Tel. 963

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
CONOCO
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. Portsmouth 90

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW — PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

New Year Cards
Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2273

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Fine Linens and Domestics
- Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: phone Gaspee 7610, 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Emile
HAIRDRESSER
Put your Head in Emile's Hands
121 Medway Street Telephone
Off Wayland Avenue DExter 8914

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	I	E	L	D		H	I	S	T	O	R	Y
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P	A	I	N	T	E	R			C	E	L	I	A

702

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your summer garments in our cold storage — 25c plus regular cleaning charge — until April 1, 1942
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford — Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S Buy Wisely

and Save for DEFENSE

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Stock Up During
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
January White Sale

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
January White Sale
now in full swing

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
SAVE
In The January White Sales

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: Phone 41212, hours 5 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr

Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS
FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX
FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Dial 8121 *Licensed Sanitone Cleaners*
GARLAND'S
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
303 Franklin Road

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

Dial 9325 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Luckey, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave. Morgantown, W. Va.

Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete Service Lubrication *Washing* Phone 9133

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 831 BANK ST.
8-0097 5-1478

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified
Dry Cleaning and Storage

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Photographic Equipment and Supplies — Expert Developing and Printing
Garlick Films, Ltd.
87 Sparks Street 3-6244

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 Bank Street 2-4241

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1563. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACME FARMERS MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST
Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

EDNA SLACK
RIGHT HATS
at RIGHT PRICES
Spring Models
Now on Display
227½ Yonge St. AD. 7614

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE KI. 1607

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

QUEBEC

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION STORES LIMITED

COAL FUEL OIL — *DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

QUALITY IN EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries, Ltd.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 2-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-7 reception rooms, ample domestic offices: rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at:
• THE MONTROSE •
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26, Bond St., Ealing W 5 Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

TYPEWRITERS

URGENTLY WANTED!
All Makes **TYPEWRITERS** for Cash
Blue Seal Products, Ltd.
106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. (opposite Holborn Tube). 'Phone Holborn 3696.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PHONES: WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS CUSTOM 4245
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PEARSALL'S *THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY* COAL
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bidussoni, Aldo (äl'-dō bē'-dōos-sō'-nē) — New Italian Fascist Party Secretary.

de Bournat, Baron (dē boōr'-nä') — Vichy-appointed Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Emmons, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. (dē-lŏs' ĕm'-ŭnz)—Chief of the U. S. Air Corps Combat Forces.

Evatt, Herbert (ĕv'-ăt)—Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Geloso, Gen. Carlo (kär'-lō jä-lō'-sō) — Commander of Italian occupation forces in Greece.

Mihailovitch, Gen. Draja—alternate spelling for Draža Mihajlović—(drä'-zhä mē-hī'-lō-vĕch)—Leader of the Serbian Independent Army against German occupation.

Olongapó (ō-lông'-gä-pō')—Site of an American naval base near Manila.

Santos, José Abad (hō-sā'-ä-bäth', säm'-tōs) — Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court.

ter Poorten, Lieut. Gen. Hein (hīn tĕr pōr'-tĕn) — Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army.

van Mook, Hubertus J. (hübĕr'-tŭs vän mōk')—Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Brazzaville (brä'-zä'-vēl')—General de Gaulle's Free French capital in French Equatorial Africa.

Lamon (lä-mōn') — Bay on the east coast of Luzon.

Pampanga (päm-päng'-gä)—Province and river of Luzon.

Timor (tē-mōr')—Island between Australia and Netherlands East Indies.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ẽvent, ĕnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Blanket Overcoats

Moscow reports German soldiers make overcoats from wool blankets by snipping a hole in the center and thrusting their heads through.

Wide World Photos

Traffic Hints for Pedestrians and Jaywalkers

The above series of pictures was posed to help the Safety Education Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department correct the traffic faults of pedestrians. Jane Russell, movie actress, acts the role of the thoughtless pedestrian. (1) Miss Russell reveals how not to get out of a parked car. Motorists are advised to sacrifice a minor convenience for safety and get out of their vehicles on the sidewalk side. This bad habit caused 123 fatalities in the nation last year. (2) Walking into traffic from behind a standing streetcar is another way to violate the rules. (3) A common pedestrian fault is crossing the street against traffic lights. (4) Have you ever been caught like this in the middle of the block as you dodged through traffic in your haste to cross the street? If so, then you can appreciate the apprehension felt by Miss Russell in this picture. Last year 2,460 fatalities were caused by this traffic fault, crossing the street in the middle of the block.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the English Equivalent Was of Some of the Bible Measures of Length?

According to one authority, the English equivalent of some of the measures of length used in the Scriptures are as follows:

The great Cubit was 21.88 inches, and the lesser, 18 inches. There were also two lengths of spans, one of ½ cubit or 10.94 inches, and the other ⅓ cubit or 7.29 inches. A hand's breadth was 1/6 cubit or 3.68 inches, and a finger's breadth was .91 inch. A fathom was 4 cubits or 7.29 feet. A mile, 4,000 cubits or 7,296 feet, while the stadium was 1/10 of their mile. The parasang was 3 of their miles. A day's journey was 33.164 miles or (according to other authorities) 24 miles.

* * *

How the Expression "Turncoat" Originated?

The term "turncoat" is thought to have arisen from a practice of Emanuel, one of the first dukes of Savoy, whose dominions were subjected to the incursions of both France and Spain. In order to deal with whichever party was threatening at the time, the Duke had a coat made that was blue on one side and white on the other, and that could be worn with either side out. When he wanted to represent himself as a friend of France, he wore it with the white side out, and on the occasions when the other side was to be propitiated he turned it so that the blue side was the outside. He became known as Emanuel the Turncoat, and that epithet has come to be applied to those who turn their opinions or loyalties around to suit their immediate and personal interests.

* * *

Why the Purest Form or Perfect Example of Anything Is Called Its "Quintessence"?

The term quintessence means literally, fifth essence, and dates from the time when all matter was thought to be made up of four simple elements or essences—earth, water, air, and fire. A fifth element, ether, supposed to be located in the uppermost regions of the sky, was added by a later philosopher. The term quintessence has come down to us as meaning the pure and vital ingredient of anything—its fifth, or highest, essence. **W. P. Keasbey**

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A food fish of the Mississippi valley and surrounding waters; so called because of its variegated coloration.
2. A group of uninhabited islands southeast of New Zealand.
3. Oklahoma.
4. This Pacific island, south of the Hawaiian group, belongs to the United States; settled and equipped by young Hawaiians in 1936 under the Federal Division of Territories and Insular Possessions.
5. Alabama.
6. A formidable barrier between North Borneo and the Dutch part of the island.
7. A United States Army fort six miles from Honolulu.
8. Minnesota; 992 square miles.
9. A large lake in northern Ontario, Canada.
10. A manufacturing seaport in southwestern Hondo Island, Japan.

Daily Quotation

TO BE interested in the changing seasons is . . . a happier state of mind than to be hopelessly in love with spring.
—GEORGE SANTAYANA.

So You Know Poetry?

1. From what poem are the lines, "Water, water everywhere, Nor any drop to drink"?
2. Who was the celebrated Scotch poet of the 18th Century?
3. What is the famous poem written by Edward Fitzgerald?
4. Were "The Canterbury Tales" written by Browning, Edgar Allan Poe, Chauncer, or Shelley?
5. Who wrote "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso"?
6. Name the poem and author of:
   "A fool there was and he made his prayer . . .
   To a rag and a bone and a hank of hair."
7. What famous German wrote a poem about a flea?

Answers

1. "The Ancient Mariner," by Coleridge. 2. Robert Burns. 3. "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." 4. Chaucer. 5. John Milton. 6. Rudyard Kipling's "The Vampire." 7. Goethe wrote "Mephistopheles' Song of the Flea."

The Amusing Things We Say

"Gazette" Is From the 16th Century

Most authorities trace the origin of this word back to the middle of the 16th century when the Venetians were at war with Soliman II of Turkey. At that time the first Venetian newspapers made their appearance. Since many of the people could not read in those days, public readings were held at certain places which could be attended by the people for the fee of one gazetta, from whence came the word gazette.

In Lighter Vein

Inside Germany

Hans and Fritz were discussing conditions in Germany.

"Der Führer," said Hans, "has done great work. We now have more living space than ever."

"Is that so?" asked Fritz. "Why—because we have more land?"

"No," was the retort. "Because we have less soldiers."

"I wasn't fired — the boss merely demanded my resignation!"

Give Her Time

Little Girl: "I know something I won't tell."

Bachelor: "Never mind, child. You'll get over that when you're a little older."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Berlin's Tall Story of the Day

A flight (not more than seven aircraft) of Italian planes was attacked by thirty British machines. The Italians at once engaged and shot down six of them, after which the British planes turned back. There were no Italian losses.—Berlin Radio.

Where Would You Find—

1. A calico bass?
2. The Antipodes?
3. The home state of Senator Elmer Thomas?
4. The country which owns Howland Island?
5. The home state of Senator Lister Hill?
6. The Kapuas Mountains?
7. Fort Ruger?
8. The state which shows the second greatest land loss accord- to the 1940 census?
9. Lake Timagami?
10. Osaka?

(Answers appear on this page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Iceland Bans 'Sport'

Reykjavik

Visitors to Iceland in more peaceful times have been impressed by a little book which shows how much the islanders value their feathered inhabitants. A book intended for strangers to read has this message:

"Please remember that it is not considered sport to shoot birds in Iceland. The birds are dearly loved as messengers of summer and beauty, and their shooting is strongly resented by the people."

Other nations please copy!

Daily Anecdote

Liszt and Nicholas I

At a fete given in Franz Liszt's honor before the Russian court, Nicholas I requested the great virtuoso to play.

The music had scarcely begun when the pianist accidentally caught sight of the Czar, and was astonished to discover that he was not listening, but was talking to one of his generals. Liszt continued to play, Nicholas to talk. Suddenly Liszt stopped. While the court stared in silent amazement, the Emperor went to Liszt and inquired what had happened.

"When the Emperor talks," the great virtuoso replied quietly, "everybody else must be silent."

"But when Liszt plays," rejoined Nicholas in a tone of deep sincerity, "the Emperor must be silent."

And he was, too!

Readers—

of the Daily Features Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

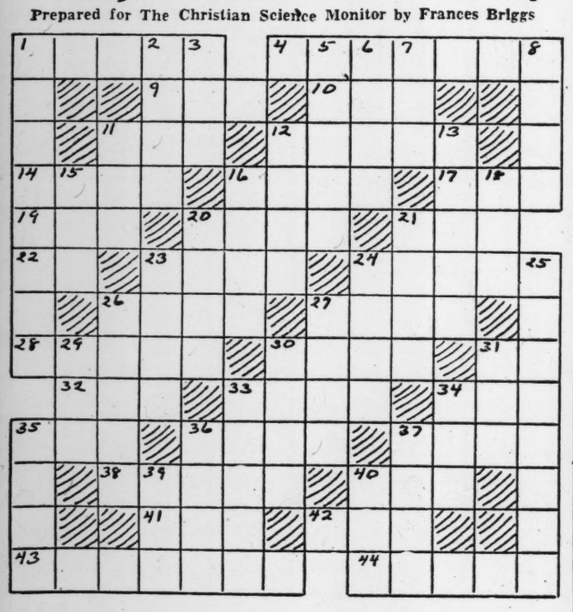
Payment will be made at our current rates.

A stamped return envelope insures the return of rejected material.

Daily Features Editor

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote of Wynken, Blynken, and Nod?
4—Herodotus has been called father of what?
9—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
10—How many acts in Rossini's "Semiramide"?
11—Who is Captain Absolute's servant in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
12—What is first name of author of "White Collar Girl"?
14—Unmixed.
16—A motion picture is what?
17—A wainscot chair is made of what wood?
19—What is a lake of Scotland?
20—In what month was Simon Bolivar born?
21—Where is Stonehenge (abbr.)?
22—Near.
23—What is a starting place or goal in various games?
24—Chrysoprase is what color?
26—What might be used to fashion a mantilla?
27—If you were given a yabu, it would be what?
28—What is another name for a dress?
30—What is a bar or rod from which to hang something?
31—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
32—What bird is an expert swimmer and diver?
33—Who was the Swedish Nightingale?
34—Possesses.
35—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
36—The "H" in H. V. Kaltenborn stands for what?
37—Among Poles, what is a title of address referring to a married lady?
38—What is a pointed piece of wood driven into ground as a mark?
40—Fortune.
41—What tree gives much shade?
42—Female parent of quadrupeds is what?
43—Who would use a palette?
44—Who accompanies Rosalind to forest of Arden in "As You Like It"?

Down

1—Who is considered Shakespeare's finest comic character?
2—Who created Ferdinand the Bull?
3—What creature guarded Seven Sleepers?
5—Gulf of Taranto indents what country?
6—If you emulated Leander, would you swim, plow, or sing?
7—Small child is what?
8—What is yellow constituent of an egg?
11—Would you eat, fly, or pet a Blenheim?
12—What is used for abrading or smoothing metal and other substances?
13—Hybla was famed in ancient times for what product?
15—If you were in England, would you row, eat, or pet a hop-about?
16—To liquefy by heat.
18—What is it that Ann invites you to guess?
20—Who scuttled Blunderbore's ship?
21—Sea eagle is what?
23—On what part of fish is dorsal fin located?
24—Certain miller's daughter was commanded to spin straw into what?
25—What princess found Ulysses when he was shipwrecked?
26—What is first name of Vance, American novelist?
27—Mme. Kostelanetz is known on operatic stage by what name?
29—Hastened.
30—What tree has acicular leaves?
31—Adult male.
33—What opera would you attend to hear the famous Bell Song?
34—If you wore a bowler, it would be what?
35—At the top.
36—What word would stop those who appear at sentry's post?
37—What is characteristic fruit of apple family?
39—Twice five.
40—What is a resinous substance secreted by a scale insect?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Peek-a-Boo*

By Le Pelley

I HEAR WILLOWVILLE IS GOING TO HAVE A BLACKOUT TONIGHT
YES — IT'S JUST FOR PRACTICE
IT SEEMS SO SILLY TO GO TO ALL THAT TROUBLE TO TURN OUT ALL THE LIGHTS IN TOWN JUST FOR A LITTLE WHILE!
WOULDN'T IT BE EASIER IF EVERY-ONE JUST PUT ON DARK GLASSES —
?
OOOOPS...
YOU AND YOUR IDEAS !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can Always Count on the Boss!*

By Rodgers

I'm not only driving down South in the car with the folks but they have also given me a job! I'm to be the official guardian of the baggage!
That's so the Simpsons can leave the car without going to all the bother of locking everything up!
In fact the Boss used that as his main argument for taking me along.
RESTAURANT
Sometimes, I must confess, I'd almost be tempted to wish he hadn't stressed that particular reason quite so much!
Except that I know I can always count on a tid-bit or two when he comes back!

The Adventures of Waddles—*And They Learned About Whistles From Her*

By The Hagers

"THAT BRIDGE SWUNG BACK AND LET US THROUGH," I QUACKED, "WHEN YOU THE WHISTLE BLEW."
MATILDA SMILED AND SAID, "QUITE SO. THAT RULE ALL NAVIGATORS KNOW.
WHEN PROBLEMS SEEM TO BLOCK YOUR WAY JUST WHISTLE AT THEM, SON, AND SAY,
'I'M COMING THROUGH. I CAN'T TURN BACK!' AND, WADDLES, THEY'LL GIVE YOU THE TRACK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor Peace?

Prospects for a juncture of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are brighter than they have been at any time since the American labor movement became divided in 1935.

The proposal made by John L. Lewis for a resumption of negotiations between the peace committees of the two organizations is almost sure to have some effect. Even a truce between the two camps would be a contribution to labor stability in the Nation's war effort, and there have been indications in the last few months that a tacit agreement to cease raiding each other's memberships had been reached.

To carry peace moves farther than this and to attempt a merger of the two federations, each with a whole register of officers who feel vested interests in their positions, is to undertake a major order in union diplomacy. A great many factors of personal feeling are involved. For this reason, reports that a cut-and-dried formula has been prepared may do more harm than good. If it appears, however, that all parties are to be consulted and that any plans are merely a basis for discussion, then conferences may get somewhere.

Certainly the leaders of the two organizations now recognize that workers all down the line in the constituent unions wish heartily to be rid of the bickering and strife that has accompanied the six-year schism. The issue over which they divided has been resolved largely in favor of the C. I. O. That is, the industrial union enrolling all the types of workers in an industry has proved more effective than the craft union in organizing the mass production industries with their large numbers of semi-skilled workers.

But a great deal of the strength of organized labor still resides in the craft unions, and the continued affiliation of some industrial-type unions with the A. F. of L. supports the contention of that body that the two forms of organization can be accommodated within one framework.

Some perhaps will wonder whether the merging of labor forces into one organization may intensify the tendencies toward monopolistic control of labor. This tendency is governed not so much by the structure of the labor movement as by psychological attitudes in individual unions. In the present temper of American public opinion any labor monopoly is apt quickly to become a regulated monopoly.

But the probability is that an accomplishment of peace between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. would automatically remove approximately half the demands for the closed shop, union shop, or other forms of "union security" which now aggravate industrial relations, since many of these demands have been made by one union as a measure of protection against the other. To remove these jurisdictional quarrels will materially assist American production.

Go Vestless, Young Man?

Now it's the tailors' turn to be patriotic. They have decided to conserve cloth, or some of them reportedly have, by making men's suits without vests. This confirms a trend already noticeable among many men, especially among the younger generation, to discard what the British spell "waistcoat" and pronounce "weskit."

But some men will protest that they need their vests and particularly their vest pockets to carry their pens and pencils, memorandum books, pocket combs, key cases, card cases, watches, knives, and other miscellany with which overgrown boys load their pockets. One such has suggested that he could much more readily do without double-breasted suits.

As if to anticipate the thought, a department store executive has computed that the yardage saved by eliminating the front overlap in all the men's double-breasted suits manufactured annually would make an additional 500,000 single-breasted suits.

At this point a few males may become apprehensive of losing both the vest and that extra thickness in the coat. Knowing the proclivities of coat buttons, they may envisage themselves exposing their wishbones to the winter wind.

So, how about a compromise? Possibly it could be arranged to have vests with the single-breasted suits and to have double-breasted suits without vests. That would keep too much cloth from going to waste at the waist.

Where Hitler Helps

Hitler wanted to unify Europe. In one sense, he is succeeding. He is making friendships between peoples who once thought there could be nothing worse than each other. He is making their traditional quarrels look petty indeed. He is deflating historical enmities. He is educating nations to the necessity of unity.

In London the Governments-in-exile of Greece and Yugoslavia have just signed an agreement looking to union between the two countries after the war. This news follows by more than a year the reports of a similar agreement between Czechs and Poles, which meanwhile has been developing.

Progress toward settlement of Balkan problems is always encouraging to the rest of a peace-seeking world because rivalry between Balkan States has sometimes brought interested Great Powers into conflict with each other, producing major wars, and because Balkan jealousies have provided opportunity for aggressive Powers—like Nazi Germany—to divide and conquer.

The Greco-Yugoslav agreement, though academic until Allied victory is achieved, is a useful document. It discloses marked preparation for solution of problems which, after World War One, remained to plague the peace conference in 1919; and which, in fact, were never really solved. It also proclaims that Hitler is not the only one busy with plans for unification of nations. While Allied armies and navies are preparing to take the offensive in the military field, an Allied offensive in the diplomatic and political fields is already under way.

While these plans cannot be credited to any constructive inspiration from Hitler, the chief Nazi has contributed to their ultimate success. If peoples are ever again tempted to recoil from the temporary self-denials required for building a better world they need only compare these with the sacrifices imposed on them to satisfy Hitler's ambition to build a Nazi world.

Is America Really Awake?

The fall of France was supposed to have awakened America. But many thoughtful people felt that America would not become fully alert and exert its full force even on the factory front short of actual belligerency.

Even when it became avowedly the arsenal of democracy, the United States was producing at only a third the pace President Roosevelt has now promised. Pearl Harbor has made that much difference. But are Americans even now really awake and geared for an all-out effort?

Few Americans can yet feel the same urgency as the Chinese, the Russians, the British, and the Dutch who are fighting for their homes. When enemy submarines do their deadly work close to the coasts, there is excitement on the edges of the great land mass that is the home of most Americans. But inland people still feel that lovely—and dangerous—sense of security. Even on the coasts Americans cannot quite feel that the Japanese planes over Singapore are a greater threat to them than the submarines a few miles off shore.

Do they still feel as Singapore did two months ago? Or as the British did before Dunkirk? After Dunkirk, Britain doubled her production effort. America must now treble hers. Only an awareness—an awakeness—that will enable Americans to get from Pearl Harbor the impetus the British got from Dunkirk will provide the sense of urgency that can fire an all-out production effort. The absence of this awareness has made most of the Axis triumphs possible. But it can be developed. The Dutch in the East Indies developed much of it after The Netherlands were overrun.

America enjoys a great advantage in being remote from the most active theaters of war. As an arsenal it has a freedom to work with little or no interruption from enemy attack which none of the other great Powers possesses. But this very sense of security can be a disadvantage if it encourages apathy. It is reported that the people of Leningrad, working under the fire of German siege guns, have produced hundreds of tanks and airplanes for the defense of Russia. America has not had the spur of a Dunkirk or Leningrad. It has the problem—and the opportunity—of awaking fully without such experiences.

A friend of ours, coming in from lunch, remarks that if the Government could have collected some of the steaks he's been eating in the past year, the tire shortage might have been less acute.

The Bookshelf

The Remaking of America

Jay Franklin's REMAKING AMERICA (Boston. Houghton Mifflin. $3) is a useful account of the many enterprises and activities the Federal Government has undertaken during recent years. It might be called a panegyric of the New Deal, but it is more than that, because it describes many things that were begun long before the present Administration came to power.

The author undertakes to show that America has passed from an old epoch into a new one, which, he believes, will be a good one. "The whole world is in revolution," he says. "America shares the changes which have and must come. We are remaking the American people into a different sort of race, a more durable and more vital civilization. . . . The American dream is over, but the American reality is greater than all the things men dreamed about it."

That last sentence is rather typical of the book—also, of many contemporaneous Americans. Jay Franklin pretends there is no more American dream and then expresses the most whopping dream of all. One difference between our generation and Walt Whitman is, that we are rather ashamed of our dreams and pretend to be hard-boiled, while Whitman reveled in his dreams.

In setting out to write about America, Mr. Franklin is moved by the same epic feeling that lifts up most authors who view the American scene, and he is inspired to present a sweeping cosmic drama about it. He feels the urge to place America's Reconstruction on the same kind of titanic stage as Spengler used for Western civilization, or Carlyle for the French Revolution, or Hegel for history in general. Almost every chapter opens with a vast dramatic vista. The CCC and WPA and FHA, circular furrows, mules for tenant farmers, improved cows, all fit into a scheme, reminiscent of Greek plays or Italian operas. And this is quite proper, for America is surely a grander drama than little Athens and a more sublime romance than Aïda's misadventures or even than Swiss crusaders for freedom.

In the setting of such an imposing framework the book tells of the American paradises lost and regained; lost in terms of raindrops, desert sands, dust bowls, and destroyed forests, and regained through dikes, dams, reforestation, social security, triple A, and Federal parks.

This is sound thinking. Decent incomes, abounding lives, neighborliness, mutual helpfulness, and appreciation of art and nature are certainly more vital than politics and than many wars. Something epochal has been happening in our America. The United States is a marvelously good place. It is a wonderful promise moving to fulfillment. No American can learn too much about it. Mr. Franklin in "Remaking America" is an interesting and stimulating teacher. R. H. M.

Our Readers Say—

International Day of Prayer?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is indeed good that the United States and Great Britain are to join in prayer for victory. Would it not be possible to go even further, and organize an international day of prayer that would bring into united play the prayers of all peoples arrayed against Nazi tyranny or groaning beneath its yoke? These latter nations need not necessarily repair to places of public worship for the occasion. We know that silent, heartfelt prayer wherever the moment finds one, can be efficacious, and they could be advised in advance of the time through the medium of the broadcast Victory "V" campaign.

Wrote the poet Cowper: "And Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint upon his knees," while thus Lord Tennyson in "Morte d'Arthur": "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Indeed it is safe to say that, essential as the weapons of war may still be, consecrated prayer focussed on the supremacy of good is the strongest weapon that can be wielded against the Nazis, and one which, judging by their suppression of religion, they most fear. For the establishment of world peace, when the time arrives, it will prove the only weapon. EDGAR NEWGASS

Steyning, Eng.

"The Trouble Is Back Home"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I fully concurred with the sentiments expressed in A. C. C.'s article entitled "The Trouble Is 'Back Home.'"

For some years I have viewed with growing disfavor the tendency on the part of individuals to ignore rules and regulations of all kinds—a certain cynical attitude toward morality in general and government in particular.

Too many of our movies seem to make heroes of all sorts of lawbreakers, and parents permit their children to attend these performances, apparently with little attention to the kind of picture displayed. Of course not all parents are of this type, but enough of them are to be disturbing.

During this period some newspapers have published a series of what is designated as "debunking" some of our most cherished ideals. They leave the reader suspended in mid-air as it were, with nothing to take its place. I am most grateful for our beloved Christian Science Monitor, the one newspaper that can be depended upon to give truthful accounts of happenings all over the world.

JESSIE MAY GEMMILL

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

"No Time for Ostentation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We heartily endorse your editorial in a recent issue of the Monitor, entitled "No Time for Ostentation," in regard to smashing bottles (of champagne) over a ship's nose when it is launched.

We should like to offer a constructive suggestion which has come to us, that, especially at this time it would be more fitting to consider the launching a solemn occasion, perhaps with suitable religious exercises, a sort of dedication of the ship, if a warship, to the destruction of tyranny and aggression wherever found, or if a merchant ship, to the distribution of the world's good to every nation and people. (MRS.) INGA J. LYON

Winnemucca, Nev.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Promise of Liberty

The New Frontier

Something happened to Californians in that momentous second week of December, 1941.

Snatched from a comfortable feeling of comparative remoteness from hostilities, they suddenly became conscious of living on, or near, a battle front.

Previous to December 7, it was the Easterners: Bostonians, New Yorkers, Washingtonians, who talked about the need of practice blackouts, and the possibility of bombings. But it was the Californians, after the Japanese raid on Hawaii, who were the first continental Americans to feel in their hearts that they were, all of them, actually in a war, and not far from the middle of it.

* * *

Californians have taken this change of status with their usual breeziness. They have always been an exceptionally happy people. They are still happy, but in a different way. They have always considered themselves favored by nature and by fortune, and they have been inclined to take these favors somewhat for granted. Now they know they may conceivably have to fight for them. This makes them prize their privileges more highly.

Some of the everyday things of life have changed—and yet they are the same. As I sat in a Los Angeles church one evening, only three days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, there came a blackout. It did not interfere in any important way with the service. The reader at the desk produced a tiny flashlight and went on with his selections. The singing—without organ accompaniment—was a little more lusty than usual. And later, from out of a broad expanse of total darkness, rose a succession of individual voices, each with its message of courage, unity and cheer. The Angelenos took it like Londoners. I wished the Japanese might have looked in on that meeting. They would have learned a lot.

* * *

It is hard to realize that the Pacific is no longer pacific. The American half of that ocean has never witnessed hostilities on any considerable scale until now. The ocean has deserved its name not only because of its comparative freedom from bad weather, but because of the absence of warfare. Even in the first World War, the Pacific was pacific. I recall with what delight I crossed it then on a brightly lighted ship, after having traversed the Atlantic and Mediterranean aboard pitch-black vessels with heavy convoys.

Now, in this last month of 1941, the Pacific has become in its entire width a warlike sea. Submarines and dive-bombers have for the first time become a feature of a seascape that has hitherto been all blue water, coral reefs and palm-fringed, mountainous green islands, where the perfume of flowers drifts for miles out to sea and, perhaps more than anywhere else on earth, there is an all-pervading atmosphere of sheer, unalloyed romance.

* * *

California has always liked thrills, and has had lots of them. It is now getting what Hollywood can only classify as a super-thrill. For there is an upsurge of patriotism and of public-spirit that is exhilarating.

Many here are conscious that they stand upon the threshold of a new order. Japan by its dastardly attack has apparently launched something that Americans have always looked forward to: the Pacific era of world history. President Theodore Roosevelt used to talk about this. He once said: "The Mediterranean era died with the discovery of America; the Atlantic era has reached the height of its development; the Pacific era, destined to be the greatest, is just at the dawn." In this new era, the United States cannot but play a dominant role.

* * *

The experience California is having today is not unlike one that this golden land went through a century ago. Then, in the old Mexican days, this was the "Land of *Poco Tiempo*." This means literally, the land of too little time; that is, as Susanna Bryant Dakin has explained, "too little time today to do anything that could be done tomorrow." Dons and their ladies led an idyllic existence that has seldom been surpassed for leisureliness and placidity. This pastoral symphony was rudely interrupted by the advent of the Americans and the discovery of gold. California woke up.

The Yanquis brought with them much that was crude and unpleasant, and there are those who still lament the passing of the good old days. Yet it was inevitable that California should feel the onrush of man's westward striving, and today, as a result of the coming of the Americans, a vast rich empire with a population of millions lies where then were only scattered ranchos and miserable Indian villages.

The events of recent days, inaugurating what may be known as the Pacific era of world history, will doubtless bring still more far-reaching changes to California. There may be those who will bewail the tempering of the old fiesta atmosphere that has clung to much of the Golden State. But this is already being supplanted by a fresh exuberance that has its roots in industry and progress, and in a new pride in being one of America's front lines of defense. REX MILLER

Mirror of World Opinion

Embracing the World

No individual or community goodness, no national democracy, no world peace is worthy of merit or will long endure unless it is positive, dynamic, creative. Individual goodness is the willingness to actively work and sacrifice for the welfare of others, and for the enrichment of our cultural heritage. Worthy and effective Christianity is that which frees the souls and personalities of men from moral insensibility, economic insecurity, and the tyranny of social complacency. Democracy is eternal deference to the dignity of men, and the freeing of their minds to probe without restraint into the great adventure of men living together. It means, too, freedom from want. Peace between and among nations can exist only when there is justice, equality, and freedom between and among nations. This means that individuals must cultivate the habit of embracing the world in their minds; it means that nations must assume definite responsibilities in the community of nations, and be prepared to live and sacrifice for that which ennobles the individual.—*Florida Municipal Record.*

The Wide Horizon

'Die Luft der Freiheit weht'

By Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch

Vice-President of the University of California

In an address at San Francisco

Physical freedom is obviously treasured by men. The prison, the concentration camp, chains and irons—all that enables men to endure them is the anticipation of the day of release.

But freedom of the mind and spirit is assuredly a far greater blessing. The day of release from this type of imprisonment cannot be anticipated. The overthrow of the spirit-crushing regime alone guarantees relief. Physical imprisonment (horrible as it is) does not inflict the deep wounds that spiritual imprisonment does.

What is the fundamental idea of democracy? It is certainly not based on the notion that the people as a whole, including the wise and the ignorant, the selfish and the unselfish, those willing to devote careful study to the problems of government and those too lazy to do so, will give us better rule than a group of picked men or a single wise and beneficent governor. No, we are well aware that we the people make mistakes which a sage council or an able ruler would not make.

And yet we cling to democracy. For we know that if the people do make mistakes, they can be shown the error of their ways; the people are amenable to argument, to proof. But if a despot once embarks on a certain path, he may be inaccessible to arguments; his very self-pride, his sense of superior wisdom will lead him to follow that road, even if it should lead to the sheer abyss.

In a democracy our own voice may be infinitesimally small—but we have a voice, and it is equal to that of every other citizen of the democracy. In a despotism the vote is a mockery; who dares to vote other than *Ja*?

* * *

True democracy will not tyrannize over the minority, for it really rests on a profound and significant philosophical conception—namely the recognition of the worth and dignity of each individual. . . . This is, I believe, what is meant by the statement that "all men are created equal." Certainly they are not equal mentally; they cannot all attain the same posts in life; they will not all be equal in possessions. But they are equal in a more profound sense; in the eyes of his Maker each is equal. . . .

The mere act of voting is but a symbol of this idea. And at the same time it affords each of us, rich and poor, equal opportunity to have a voice in the government of the nation and its various subdivisions.

The idea on which democracy rests is a sublime one. . . . We cannot by any means claim that it has been completely attained—but in our land how much more there is than the past has seen! The vote given to each without discrimination because of wealth or poverty, without discrimination as to sex, form of religion, social standing, position, place of birth, descent—this is indeed a mighty stride forward, not because we collectively have more wisdom but because it expresses the notion . . . that each of us is and is to be treated as spiritually equal.

With democracy thus understood freedom inevitably goes hand in hand. For how can those who respect the individuality of their fellow-beings, seek to imprison them in body or in spirit?

* * *

Greatest of all freedoms is liberty of conscience, the right to worship God as each may choose. . . . In our blessed land religious liberty is established not only by the First Amendment to the Constitution but in the hearts of our people, whatever their political views, whatever their religious belief. . . .

About us (to use a phrase no longer permitted in the land of its origin) *Die Luft der Freiheit weht:* "The Air of Freedom Blows." And for this our hearts well with gratitude. . . .

As spiritual imprisonment closes in on so much of Europe, we see all the more clearly the blessings of the freedom that we have. . . . It has taken a world tragedy to remind us of our heritage, of what men and women suffered to make us free. Ours it is to treasure that freedom, to guard it against foes, without and within, to be ready, if need be, to fight and to die for it. . . .

The torch which Liberty bears at New York Harbor must be kept shining, a beacon and a light of hope to those across the seas living in the blackness of spiritual imprisonment.

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